PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,904—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th Jan.
M.L. PENINSULAR	8227	W. A. Whaler	6th Feb.
* BELENNON	4189	R. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* BELENNON	4189	R. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	8227	W. A. Whaler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Sassoon, before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th December, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich..	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	5,706	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belion	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

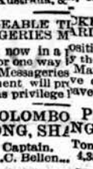
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,

Under Contract with the French Government,

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Ambert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4060	Duchatear	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures hereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipp Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Tienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

A. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO. CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, if the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 28th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bitrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 2,011 tons, on or about 25th Jan.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th Jan.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various gold fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE.....4th Feb, 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

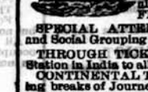
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, Inclusive rates. FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KNOWN KIND will be found in Stock at KEMP'S and ready for immediate delivery.

CALVERTS, MACDOUGALL'S AND ALL IMPORTED BRANDS.

KEMP'S DISINFECTING POWDER IN CASKS, CASES AND TINS.

CARBOLIC ACID, NAPHTHALINE, etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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TREACHER & COMPANY'S HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Fifteen Years' Old	82	0	91	8

THREE STAR ***

A Fine Old Pale Cognac	52	8	58	8

TWO STAR **

Choice and Well-matured	45	8	51	0

ONE STAR *

A Capital Peg Brandy	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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A Complete List of all the Government Publications and General Military Works, revised to January 1897. "Post free on application."

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PROPHYLACTIC PILLS.

ONE PILL, three times DAILY, will effectually protect system against BUBONIC FEVER. Per Bottle of 25, Re. 1-4; Per 100, Rs. 4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHORE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S JANUARY STORE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA. POONA.

UNANIMITY IS ATTAINABLE ON BUT FEW POINTS,

but everyone appreciates and desires a good crop of hair, and many have found that the only reliable method of securing this is to use

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Applied to the head at each dressing, the result will soon be evident in the

IMPROVED APPEARANCE, STRONGER GROWTH & GREATER VITALITY OF THE HAIR.

The Douche is also highly refreshing and cooling in use.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

CHLORINE GENERATOR,

A compound for the immediate production of

CHLORINE GAS

For disinfecting LARGE AIR SPACES.

WITH FULL DIRECTIONS, PRICE ...Re. 1-8

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

IODINE,

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND BACTERIA DESTROYER.

A small quantity to be placed in saucers and plates about the room.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

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CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS IN STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks from	50	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	85	0
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape	35	0
"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved	33	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80	0
"	Cigar " 5 Cigars	105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
"	" 3in. " "	30	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
"	Match Box	25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
"	Whist Markers	110	0
"	Card Case	18	0
"	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 38, and	42	0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
"	" Fluted for Perfume Rs. 38 and	50	0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150	0
"	Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter. Rs. 36 and	60	0
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom	24	0
"	Handle Curling Tongs	70	0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	18	0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	30	0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	6	8
"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut Rs. 5, 5-8, and	32	0
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	55	0
"	Christening Mugs Rs. 32 and	48	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	79	0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	50	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	130	0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	140	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	130	0
"	Presentation Trowels	90	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	120	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	205	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles Rs. 158 and		
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray Rs.	1,200	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

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FEBRICURA.

A Marvellous remedy for Fever of all kinds, whether during the hot or cold stage.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.

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THORPE & CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS,

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JUST ARRIVED

FELT HATS

LATEST WEST END SHAPES

SOFT FELT HATS.

HARD FELT HATS.

BLACK AND COLORED STRAW HATS.

BLACK BANDS.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
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BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

DISINFECTANTS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE

Is the best liquid Disinfectant.

Avoid imitations by procuring from the Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bath House on TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

D. P. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmacopœal Preparations, Sundries, Eye-Glasses and Spectacles, Photography Department under the Management of best and Experienced Chemists. Prescriptions very carefully prepared, purity and the best quality of all the Drugs and Chemicals guaranteed.

Up-country orders executed with best attention and promptitude, at possible lower rates.

Price List will be sent post free to any part of India.

D. P. MADON AND CO.,
KANPITH BAZAAR, SURAT.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited as under for the year 1897-98.

(I) Supply of Cloths, serges, flannels, drill, grey and twill cotton, pattis, wicker helmets, leather articles, gold laces, braids, etc., all of purely Indian manufacture.

(II) Purchase of cloth cuttings and sweepings.

2. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned on Monday, the 15th of February, 1897. Any further information and forms of tender may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipur.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Supdt., Army Clothing, Bengal.
Army Clothing Dept., Alipur, the 22th Jan., 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil thereto of KHUNDERAO RAMCHUNDRA PATHARE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KRISHNARAO HARISCHANDRA PATHARE, and MORESHWAR HARISCHANDRA PATHARE, the executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 19th day of January, 1897.

KRISHNARAO HARISCHANRA PATHARE and MORESHWAR HARISCHANDRA PATHARE. Petitioners in person.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Rate Waiers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sofas, cushioned chairs, easy chairs, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, glass cupboard, book-case, clothes press, chest of drawers, hat and book stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, round and pier tables.

10 English-made iron safes with Chubb's locks.
3 bales 48,000 cerks.
1 corn-grinding machine.
5 bundles brass wire netting.
An invoice of English-made steel trunks.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
H 98-16907 and 16,946—2 cases each 500 dozen knives.
H 98-17064, and 17064—2 cases each 950 dozen knives.
H A H 17321—1 case 60 dozen scissors.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally.
F B 2951—1 case bronze powder 400 lbs.
By order of Mr. Ebramji Vullecji and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. Mitchell:—
1 gold chain with coin and pencil case.
On account of the underwriters—
12 bales paper damaged by sea-water.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen of Bhaleshwar—
101 C F & Co.—53—1 cases velvet ribbons.
54—1 "
On account and at the risk of Roghojee Theben, of Marwady Bazaar—
1 case German silver nails.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand strong victoria.
1 strong-built Madras-made brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome light brougham, one brown waler gelding (capital carriage and riding horse), set of harness, table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels' carpets, a very large collection of choice flower pots and fernery, &c., the property of J. PEACE, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, 12th Lane, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass-bound square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, lamps, Brussels' carpet, etc., the property of A. E. CLARKE, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES at Lockley Hall Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

On account and risk of Husza Teslel.—
2 horses.
On account and risk of Mahomed Khamisa—
5 horses.
On account and risk of Alimahomed and Jowad.—
2 horses.
The above horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, one first-rate walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by Mesnington and Weston, London, in thorough good order, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of H. O. COATES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by "Winbridge" and "John Roberts," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schleisayer and Soehne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses, carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF THE ICE FACTORY NEAR BABOOLA TANK.

The sale of the above Factory has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1897, by order of the Vendor, on account of not receiving any fair offer for the whole lot from any bidder.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF INCANDESCENT OIL LAMPS.
HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 648 of 1896.

Messrs. H. Prasad and Sons .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Maurice Katzenlein .....Defendant.

Under instructions received from the abovementioned Plaintiffs, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, the following goods attached in execution of a decree in the above suit, viz.:—

Cast-iron pillars, lanterns, chandeliers, bracket lamps, stormproof lamps, spare globes, etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

The goods will be on view two days before the date of sale. Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. should be paid by the purchaser at the time of knocking down the lot, and the remainder to be paid and the goods cleared away after the conclusion of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1897. Auctioneers.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comforta ble Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delica te or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1896.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from FRIDAY, the 15th, to FRIDAY, the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby notifies that he is prepared to offer rewards ranging from

Rs. 50 to Rs. 500

to any person or persons giving information to me at the Opium Shop No. 11, Bhendy Bazaar Street, leading to the seizure of

SMUGGLED OPIUM,

And to the prosecution and conviction of Smugglers. This reward is in addition to and irrespective of the usual rewards offered by Government.

DAMJI LUKHMICHAND,
Opium Farmer.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETINGS of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE.

IN view of the demand for TENTS the Company are prepared to SUPPLY TENTS at the Shortest Notice.

The public will find it cheaper to buy their own Tents than to live in hired ones, especially when the uses to which the latter have been put are not known.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1897.

To confirm the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th January, 1897.

The following are the terms of the Special Resolution referred to:—

RESOLUTION.

"That sanction and authority, as required by Section CXLVIII of the Articles of Association, be and is hereby given to the Directors to acquire for the Corporation interest in any Petroleum Concessions on such terms as they may think fit, provided that the total expenditure incurred in acquiring the Concessions, and in payment for the right to prospect for oil, and in prospecting, boring, and experimental operations on oil-fields or concessions, in which the Corporation is not already interested, shall not exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000, such sum to be calculated exclusive of the cost of General Management, and of the salaries of boremasters or others already in the employ of the Company, and of any other expenses which are incurred bona-fide for the oil-fields or Petroleum Concessions already acquired by the Corporation, and are not directly incurred in consequence of such extension of the Corporation's interests in Oil-fields or Concessions, and also exclusive of any payments which, after the discovery of oil, may become due to vendors of concessions, and also of any expenditure which may be incurred in connection with concessions after oil has been found."

By order of the Board,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1897.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 7th, 1897. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1896, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 25th January, 1897, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 18th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, January 7th, 1897.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND-GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,900

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICES 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes orders for investment in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, Shares, Bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. GORDUNDAS KHATAO, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above Interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money Deposited on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	=	„ 8,260,07

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
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Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 3-18m., 4-20s. Low water, 9-36m., 9-35s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.

I. M. S. Clive, due to arrive from Madras.

A SEEDEE FAIR.—The annual Seedee fair commenced at Agar Bazaar, Mahim, on Saturday, and will terminate to-morrow evening.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—Monthly Reception, 8-45 p.m. Lantern Lecture by Mr. T. A. Bailey on "Ireland and the Irish." Lady friends are invited to be present.

DAMAUN NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing from Damaun on Friday, says:—The Governor-General and Royal Commissioner of Portuguese India, has, at the suggestion of the Governor of Damaun, sanctioned the free distribution of medicine in the district of Damaun to such persons as may be certified to be poor by Dr. Narayen R. Satpute, who has been thanked by the Government for having, with charitable motives, given free medicine to many a native person.

DEATH OF AN ACCOUNTANT.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. John Anthony D'Souza, who died, on the 13th instant, at his native village of Gorai, was an expert accountant, and a highly valued writer of documents and deeds. His services were in such requisition by people living in and around the Island of Dharavie. Possessing in a high degree a business capacity, and being always active and industrious, he was the means of raising the future of his house, and conferring an honour on his family. His funeral was largely attended, which evinced the high respect he was held in. He leaves behind him a large family.

ARREST OF A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Sonoo, lately a servant in the employ of Mr. Purshotum Nathoo, proprietor of an iron foundry at Khetwady, who absconded from Bombay on the 17th instant after stealing from his master's cupboard Rs. 1,200 in currency notes, was arrested on the 19th idem at a village, named Murood in the Jinjira State, with Rs. 1,090 in his possession. Policeman No. 73, of the Jinjira Police, arrived in Bombay on Friday last, and informed the divisional Police of Bombay about the arrest of the accused. A *prima-facie* case will be made out and sent to the Political Agent there to have the accused extradited.

DR. MURPHY AND THE CHEAP JACK.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, heard the case in which Cheap Jack, a tailor and habit-maker, charged Dr. Murphy with cheating in respect of clothes and travellers' requisites, valued at Rs. 68, under circumstances already reported. Evidence of the complainant and his servant Alarakhia having been recorded, Dr. Murphy said that he had paid Rs. 65 to complainant's man in the presence of Dr. Bennett, medical officer on board one of the Hall Line steamers and had left for Karachi as his vessel sailed for that port. On his return here he learnt that a charge was preferred against him. Dr. Bennett had now proceeded to Europe. The matter stands adjourned.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday last, at Warl Bunder Road, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Cheema, aged sixty years, wife of Bhoot Shivdas, a hawker in armed waters, residing in a hut on that road. Deceased had been subject to fever and cough for the last twelve months, and although she was treated at home with medicine and household remedies, she got no better, and almost every day she said that she was disgusted with her miserable existence in this world, and would put an end to her misery by self-destruction. During the last five or six days she complained of severe pain in the head and behaved like a madwoman. At 7 o'clock on Friday evening, Cheema was found missing from her hut by her husband, who made enquiries and searched for her during the night, but failing to find her anywhere, made a report to the police. On the following day the search was resumed, and on looking into the well close by the hut, the husband noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water face downwards. He informed the police, and Inspector Hurst immediately proceeded to the well and had the body removed from the well, life being then extinct. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Mahta prosecuted Dowlat Sitoo, a Hindu lad, aged fourteen years, on a charge of uttering a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit, intending thereby to cheat one Bunsee Juggonnath, a sweetmeat seller, keeping his shop at Grant Road. On Wednesday evening last accused went to the complainant's shop at Grant Road, and asked for half-a-rupee worth of sweetmeat. The shopkeeper weighed the sweets in a basket, and gave them to the accused, who in return delivered the shop-keeper a copper coin, rubbed over with quicksilver. The shop-keeper took the coin, but before the accused had gone many paces away from the shop, complainant discovered the coin to be false. The shop-keeper at once stopped him, and questioned him about the coin, when the lad dropped the basket containing the sweets and attempted to run away. He was secured and handed over to the police. A piece of glass with quick silver was found on his person. The police then searched his room, but nothing was discovered. Accused in his defence said that he was taught by another boy to give that copper coin rubbed over with quick silver to the sweetmeat seller for an eight-anna piece. He did not ask for any change. The man said that it was a copper piece, and handed him over to the police. It was true that a piece of looking glass was found on him. His Worship sentenced the lad to receive six stripes.

A BOMBAY MERCHANT CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Colombo Police Court, to-day, a case was brought up in which Ismail Sedwick, described as a Bombay merchant, of Colombo, charged another Bombay merchant with embezzling a sum of money amounting to Rs. 200. The specific charge was one of misappropriation of money in connection with business affairs, and of criminal breach of trust in September, 1895. The complainant was a grain merchant, and it appeared that up to September, 1895, the defendant managed it. Complainant was appointed manager in April 1896, and stated that he made the discovery that the defendant had dishonestly misappropriated a sum of Rs. 200. The magistrate dimissed the case.—*Times of Ceylon* (Jan. 19).

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Name of Boats. H'cp	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. Ss.
Turquoise ..... Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 38 12
Red Rose 9 45	Capt John Hext, R N..	5 52 0
Eileen 12 12	Lt R St J Gillespie, RE...	5 32 53
Melody ..... Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 54 54
Mannikin 17 4	Officers, R A	5 56 35
Lalpeta 9 45	Officers, R E	....Not timed

Course No. 6, 1st prize (pair of Binoculars), won by Turquoise, 2nd prize won by Mannikin.

SHIPS BOAT'S RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday:—

Name of Boats H'cp	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. Ss.
Magdala's Cutter ... Scr	Lt L H Richardson, R N.	5 24 31
Dockyard Cutter ... Scr	Mr A Monk	5 30 33
Kaiser-i-Hind's Cutter ..... Scr	Comdr C L Dashl	5 37 24
Caprice 21 6	Mr C H Byrne	6 4 42
Thames' Cutter 6 52	Mr C W Burleigh	Did not finish.

Course No. 2 reversed, 1st prize (Chronograph), won by Magdala's Cutter. 2nd prize, won by Dockyard Cutter.

THE CABLE COMPANIES AND FAMINE RELIEF.

At the general meetings of the Submarine Telegraph Companies, on the 21st instant, the Shareholders voted subscriptions of £1,100 to the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, viz.:—

	£
Eastern Telegraph Co.	500
Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.	500
Eastern and S. African Telegraph Co. ...	100

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 21st January 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 16th Jan. 1897 ...	12,366,900
Balance to be remitted from 17th January 1897 to 31st March 1897	4,133,100

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restores in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 93, Harrington Road, London, England.

THE TEMPLETON CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 21.

THE further hearing of the case against Mr. Arthur Napoleon Templeton was resumed to-day.

Mr. Lowndes having explained the lines on which he proposed to apply at a later stage of the case to the court to frame a charge of having given false evidence before a judicial proceeding against the accused,

Mr. Joshi was recalled, and said: This is the record of the inquest proceedings taken by me on the 28th December and subsequent days. It is a true record, and taken in my own handwriting. Pages 1 and 2 contain a correct record of Mr. F. C. Crawford's evidence. Pages 3 and 9 inclusive is a true record of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Worsely's evidence. Witness continued to mention the other witnesses whose evidence he had recorded, and said that each of the statements made by them was a true record.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daly:—

You remember you summoned several native witnesses to appear before you on Sunday the 20th December?—Yes.

Why was the hearing held on Sunday at all, and was it so urgent as all that?—I took it on Sunday to finish it, as the enquiry went on from day to day.

Can you recall ever having held an enquiry on Sunday before?—Yes, and the object in all the cases was to finish them as soon as possible.

When these native witnesses appeared in your court, why did you not examine them?—Mr. F. C. Crawford, who was conducting the examination, did not wish to examine them. He conducted the examination of the other witnesses.

Did you receive a letter of complain, against the police from the accused, dated 19th December?—Yes. (The letter was read.)

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie was recalled by the prosecution and examined: I have known the accused about 6 or 7 years. During that time I have had official business relations with him as representing Messrs. H. S. King & Co. I have also, to a certain extent, had private business relations with him as representing the same firm.

I believe in 1894 you proposed him for membership in the Hyderabad Club?—I did, at his request, and he was elected.

In 1895, I believe, you began to attend the Templetons medically?—Yes, about the middle of 1895. I did so very unwillingly, because in the first place he was a patient of Dr. Hehir, and then they quarrelled, a quarrel which I hoped and thought would be a temporary matter. I hoped they would make up, and that Templeton would go back to Dr. Hehir. In the second place I did not want to take any family practice. But I agreed to attend the Templetons till the quarrel with Dr. Hehir was made up. I attended Mrs. Templeton for her confinement at the end of 1895, and the accused two or three times. I received no remuneration for my attendances. I did not ask for any.

Was any offerred?—He did offer me fees on two occasions, but I declined to take them.

Did you ever attend Mrs. Whittaker while she was at the Templetons?—I did not exactly attend her, but she spoke to me once about her ailments in July 1896. She said something was the matter with her eye sight. I had attended her once or twice while she was living with the Eardley-Nortons.

Did she ever complain to you during your attendance, upon her of suppressed menstruation?—Never, the only time she spoke to me about hermenstruation she told me it was not very regular.

Mr. Daly contended that the answer was not relevant. It was not the case that she died from suppressed menstruation at all. Mr. Lowndes said it was admissible under section 32, but he would however put the question under the opinion sections 45 and 51. Mr. Daly submitted that it was objectionable in either way. Dr. Lawrie had not stated that he had formed an opinion: he merely stated that a statement was made to him, and that statement in itself was not relevant as regards the truth of it. The court admitted the question subject to future objection along with other questions.

What were you saying to her about them, Dr. Lawrie?—She spoke to me about nettle-rash at the time she made this statement. She was residing with the Eardly-Nortons at that time, and I was the regular family attendant of the Eardly-Nortons at the same time.

Do you know of any reason why, if Mrs. Whittaker was suffering from suppressed menstruation, she should not have come to you at the end of November?—I know of no reason.

You said you had a conversation with Mrs. Templeton?—Yes, it was on the evening of the 15th December, when Mrs. Templeton told me that Mrs. Whittaker had been unwell on the previous evening. That conversation was the first thing that suggested to me that an abortion had occurred. The accused came in when the conversation was going on. He stood close to me and I was sitting close to his wife. He came in directly after the conversation commenced, and made no remark when Mrs. Templeton spoke to me about Mrs. Whittaker.

Was Mr. Templeton in the room when you were attending Mrs. Whittaker?—He came during the middle of the day on the 16th, and was in and out on other occasions.

Now, did you or did you not form an opinion from what you saw of the relations between accused and Mrs. Whittaker?—I formed an opinion because he called her by her Christian name and Eddith her, he stroked her cheek, and pulled her face towards him.

What was her condition at the time?—Immediately previous to this he asked me if I thought she would recover. I told him I considered the case hopeless. He then broke down and sobbed. Mrs. Templeton came into the room just at the end of this. I observed no more familiarites after she came, except that he continued to address her as Eddith.

You were present at the *post mortem* on the 18th?—I was. From what I saw at the *post mortem* there were signs of recent delivery. They were unmistakable signs of recent delivery and nothing else.

I want to know what you mean by recent delivery?—It must have been within a week or two. The signs were consistent with the delivery on the 6th December. (Witness continued to give further evidence of an entirely medical character.)

Do you know of any statement regarding a certain lady and you in any way reflecting upon your conduct which may have been in the possession of Dr. Hehir?—I never heard of any such statement until I heard [of the cross-examination of Dr. Hehir. If any such statement existed which contained any imputation of my behaviour in such a way as to convey it was improper towards the young lady, it is a silly and un meaning lie.

Is it true that there was any attempt of familiarity on your part with Mrs. Whittaker?—It is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Daly intimated that he reserved his cross-examination, but Mr. Lowndes objected to the cross-examination being reserved, as it had gone forth to the world in the newspapers that the witness had been concerned in a conspiracy for which there was not a tittle of evidence, and his learned friend had now the opportunity to prove the allegations that had been made against Dr. Lawrie.

Mr. Daly said the scheme he had laid out for the defence was to get rid of the native servants first and then take up Dr. Lawrie. Mr. Lowndes said that he insisted upon the cross-examination of the witness being taken up at once. He thought the defence would be willing to admit, that the aspersions that have been thrown on Dr. Lawrie should not be allowed to remain another day longer.

The court was of opinion that Dr. Lawrie's cross-examination should go on.

Mr. Daly said it was for the Crown to have called Dr. Lawrie immediately after Dr. Hehir. Mr. Lowndes said that under the Code his learned friend could not reserve his cross-examination unless with his permission. He did now consent to the postponement of the cross-examination, unless his learned friend would withdraw the imputations made upon Dr. Lawrie.

The court intimated that it would give its ruling after the adjournment.

On re-assembling, at 3 p.m., Mr. Daly said he had received peremptory instructions from his client not to cross-examine Dr. Lawrie at this stage. He had plenty of material to cross-examine Dr. Lawrie, and he could be cross-examined before the case was committed, if it is to be committed.

Miss DaCosta was precisely in the same position as Dr. Lawrie, and he did not see if Miss DaCosta has not been cross-examined, why Dr. Lawrie could claim privilege of being cross-examinend now.

The court: Will you be prepared to cross-examine him to-morrow?

Mr. Daly: No, Sir, I won't.

Mr. Lowndes: Well, I can't say anything more than that. I do not consent to the postponement of the cross-examination.

Mr. Daly: Well, I leave it entirely in your Honour's hands. At any rate, I will say no more. I decline to cross-examine Dr. Lawrie to-day or to-morrow, and not until the end of the witnesses. The ground that Dr. Lawrie's reputation ought not to be kept in suspense was no argument, as it was not objected to in Miss DaCosta's case. He asked the court to refer to Mr. Crawford's correspondence to Mr. Edgelow, in which he requested the defence to state whether they wished to cross-examine Dr. Hehir and Dr. Lawrie on the first day after the remand. The defence said they would reply to the latter as a matter of courtesy, and would cross-examine Dr. Hehir the next day.

Mr. Daly then read out the following note given to him by the accused, which, he said, disposed of the argument, and he asked for the case to be committed: "I do not ask you to discharge me nor do I ask you for bail. I definitely ask for a committal in order to clear myself before a judge and jury of the charge against me. That settles the question of reservation of cross-examination.

The Court: But if I go through the evidence, and find that a *prima facie* case cannot be framed, I am afraid I would not be able to oblige your client.

Mr. Daly proposed that the case should go to the High Court just as it stands on the record.

Mr. Lowndes asked for a remand till Monday, by which time he hoped to get some fresh evidence to make up the whole chain of the case.

Mr. Templeton was then examined by the court:

I reside at Sitabad, and I am agent of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., of London.

On being asked whether he had anything to say in reference to the circumstances attending this case, he replied that he reserved all he had to say for the High Court.

After the Court finishes an order on this case, Mr. Lowndes said he would have to discuss the question of the charges. He suggested that the case against Mr. Templeton should follow after.

The case at this stage was adjourned till the next day.

THE CLAIMS OF SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever might be the origin of the bubonic outbreak in Bombay, it may not be unreasonable to assume that over-population is in some measure responsible for the existing state of things there. The population of Bombay has risen by leaps and bounds during the past 30 years, but for want of adequate accommodation people are obliged to occupy dwelling which resemble sheep-pens rather than houses intended for the use of human beings. The wretched state of houses in the Bhuleshwar locality is a matter of general notoriety, and it appears to have already attracted the attention of both Government and the Municipal authorities. The only way to remedy this is to pass a law restricting house-owners from raising the height of buildings beyond a fixed standard, as also prescribing the minimum dimensions of rooms therein as regards length, breadth, and height. The number and position of conveniences to be attached to each building should also be determind by the local officials. This would no doubt involve an interference with individual liberty and discretion, but any reluctance arising from considerations like this ought to give way to public welfare and convenience. The demolition of the old Fort walls and the Back Bay reclamations have served only to swell population, with the result that Bombay has grown extremely unwieldy and unmanageable, as the local authorities are but too well aware. The pressure of population is increasing day by day, and the health of the city has undoubtedly suffered in consequence. The question how to minimise this new evil ought therefore to engage the serious attention of Government at no distant date.

Over-grown cities prove at times a source of no small embarassment to the State, and it behoves both the Supreme and Local Governments to ponder well whether, in view of the calamity which has overtaken Bombay just now, it would not be expedient on their part to take steps for checking the overgrowth referred to above. In your issue of the 15th instant there appears a letter over the signatures of "S" headed "London in the 17th and Bombay in the 19th century," which plainly shows that the question of over-population had once forced itself on the attention of Queen Elizabeth (of glorious memory) as well from a political as from a sanitary point of view, and it is to be hoped that it may not be deemed amiss to urge the same upon the consideration of the ruling authorities, when Bombay has been subjected to trials of a somewhat exceptional character during the past five years.

The question therefore naturally suggests itself as to how best to dispose of the redundant population, which might remain unprovided with house accommodation under a reformed state of building laws. Poona has already become a city of great importance by reason, inter alia, of the military finance offices there from Bombay, as also on account of its being a first class military station, but it does not possess a convenient sea-board, and it is not therefore suitable for commercial purposes. Karachi undoubtedly combines in itself the twofold advantage of a political and commercial centre, but the fact that it is at the present moment suffering from the same scourge as Bombay is not likely to encourage people to take kindly to it. Again, not, perhaps, a central place, though favourably situated with regard to the Punjab, Beluchistan, Persia and Afghanistan. Next to Poona and Karachi, Ahmadabad is the place which could best afford a field for the employment of the trading activity of our Bombay capitalists, but it, too, labours under the same natural disadvantages as regards a sea-board as Poona. All these difficulties, however, could easily be overcome if Surat, the ancient capital of Western India, and the Babul Mecca of the Mogul Empire, be once more selected as a second trading centre for lightening the existing pressure of population on Bombay. The Tapti is, no doubt, silted up to a considerable extent, and vessels of heavy draft can no longer discharge their cargo on the wharf there, but the physical obstacles interposed by the circumstance in question are by no means of an insuperable character, nor are they greater than those which the authorities had to contend with at Karachi when the idea of utilizing the same as a harbour first struck Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Sind. The project had been condemned as impracticable by no less a functionary than the late General Tremenhere, who was the Chief Engineer in Sind in 1863, but it has in the end turned out a success under the fostering care of the eminent Harbour Works Engineer, Mr. Park, of London. The same may be said of the so-called natural disadvantages which are supposed to exist at Surat, once the richest emporium in western India. There is a fine sea-board at Vaux's Tomb, which is only a few miles from Surat. Vessels of heavy tonnage could load and unload their cargo at the above place without any inconvenience. All that would be necessary under the circumstance would be to shift the present custom house there, to furnish facilities for the erection of ware-houses, and to connect the place with Surat by a small Railway on the broad guage system.

The adoption of the suggestion thrown out above would not only tend to relieve Bombay of its existing pressure of population, but it would also enable Government to utilize old Surat as an additional entrepot of commerce.—Yours, &c.,

X.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. P. TRISCOTT, D. S. O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been posted to the Poona District.

MAJOR C. J. BLOMFIELD, Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Bombay District.

CAPTAIN BAKER, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has taken up the appointment of Transport Officer to the troops at Malakand.

ON return from leave Lieutenant G. H. Griffiths, R.E., is posted to the Bengal Command Military Works Department.

ON arrival in India for a tour of duty Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Cresswell and Major W. Gale, R.E., are posted to the Bengal Command. Major P. B. Baldwin, R.E., to the Madras Command and Major F. W. T. Attree, R. E. to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

THE following appointments have been made:—9th 10th Bombay Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant A. D. Strung, from the 36th Sikhs, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant A. B. Battye from the 23rd Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 127th Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant W. K. Bourne, Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 25th Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant F. A. Magniac, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 23rd Bombay Rifles.—Lieutenants R. W. C. Blair Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Hancock, vacated on appointment to the Political Department. 14th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant T. E. Lane from the 28th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 17th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant C. Duxbury, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE ordnance departmental trial with cordite ammunition for the Martini-Henry rifle has been quite satisfactory. The new cartridge case is now under trial by selected volunteer corps and at the musketry schools.

THE Indian tea trade has been very prosperous during the past year. Reports for the nine months ending December 31st showed an export of 128 million pounds, being an increase of 9 million pounds as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year. The trade with America rose from 1 million to 2½ million pounds—a most hopeful feature.

THE work of reorganising the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry will be completed this summer, the regiments returning in relief from Gilgit having to be dealt with. The scheme has worked smoothly, and the Durbar has every reason to be satisfied with the changes made. A reduction in the number of regiments with an increase to their individual strength will give a more efficient force, and one that can be more economically administered. The heavy drain on the resources of the State, on account of the Gilgit garrison, will be lessened, and the military Budget will in time be reduced to reasonable limits. If all goes well on the north-west border of Kashmir the number of troops in that quarter may be still further diminished a year or two hence. As Chitral is garrisoned from the Punjab and the line of communication is through Swat and Dir the necessity for a large force in the Gilgit Agency has passed away. The tribal levies are quite equal to dealing with petty disturbances, and as their loyalty is beyond question the neighbouring tribes will hesitate to give trouble, knowing that the men of Hunza, Nagar, and Ponlyal would ask nothing better than to attack them in their own hills. The Kohistanis of the Indus must be watched by Imperial Service troops at Chilas, but this is the only direction in which any serious danger can arise. With the making of the military road up the Khagan Valley even the Kohistanis will feel that the time for raids has passed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A RIGHT GIVEN BY GOVERNMENT TO A TEMPLE.

THE MAHANT OF THE NILKANTH MAHADEO VS. KOLI AJU BALU.

THE plaintiff in this suit, the Mahant of the Nilkanth Mahadeo, Digambar Bawa Mohanagirjee Narangirjee, deceased, by his heir Mahant Dalgirjee Mohangirjee, appealed from a decision of Mr. Lalshanker Umiashunker, first-class subordinate judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 6 of 1894. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and M. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the respondent and difendant. In 1834 Government gave a temple the right to the wood of all trees that might thereafter grow on certain declined land. The present occupant of the land having refused to allow the Mahant of the temple to take the wood of a dead tree, the latter brought a suit against him for the declaration of his right. The lower Appellate Court held that as by section 40 of the Bombay Land Ravenue Code, the Government right to trees was conceded to the occupant of the land (*i. e.* to the defendants) the right of Government to trees planted after the revision survey had ceased, and that, therefore, the right of plaintiff had ceased also. This is a misapprehension. Section 40 only conceded to the occupant the right of Government to trees, that is, the then existing right of the Government. What was that right in the present case? Clearly only the right to the usufruct of the trees while living. The right to the wood of the trees, when dead, had been granted away by Government before the section came into force and so no longer belonged to Government. We must, therefore, vary the decree of the lower Appellate Court by restoring the declaration given by the court of first instance. In other respects we confirm it. We order the defendant-respondent to bear the costs of this appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RANADE.)

SHAPURJI NAOROJI CHINOY VS. KHARSEDJI MUNCHERJI KATELI.

THIS was an appeal on behalf of the petitioner Shapurji N. Chinoy, a law agent, from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, who on the 22nd September ordered him to pay Rs. 40 to the respondent, Kateli, as compensation under section 560 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Rustum B. Paymaster appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. DeLima, pleader, the respondent. Mr. Paymaster argued that the order of compensation was illegal in law, inasmuch as the petitioner was not called upon to state his objections. Mr. Taleyarkhan contended that from the evidence as recorded in the lower court there was no doubt whatever that the learned magistrate's order was a correct one. The magistrate was not bound under section 560 to call upon the complainant to state his objections. All that the section required was that the magistrate should record and consider the objections that the complainant may urge against the making of the direction. There was nothing specifically stated in the papers as to whether the magistrate considered the appellant's objections, but it was clear from his finding that the appellant did urge objections against the making of the direction, which the magistrate considered, and disallowed. Mr. Taleyarkhan further said that he represented Mr. Kateli in the lower court, and he might be permitted to say that the magistrate did urge upon the petitioner to state his objections before the order was made. After some further argument their Lordships rejected the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

61-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Maushuklal D and J—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

614-95—In person—Chiragon Sadoo Poorbux vs Moolimabee and another.

632-96—In person—Damodhur Raghoonath vs Raghoonath Shivram.

633-96—In person—Purshotum Valji vs Momon Hajee Ahmed Abu.

Defended New Long Causes.

613-96—In person—Modha Karamsi vs Dosal Bhima and another—In person.

615-96—Chalk W and B—Keshow Dinanath and others vs Wishwanath Damodhur—K J Ma tri.

616-96—In person—Peer Mahomed Puraji vs Ballum Mohomed and another—Hiralal M and M.

Petition for Hearing.

In the Matter of the India Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Flour and Oil Mill Company Ld.

Framji M and M—Abdoola Saheb Ibrahim Saheb Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Shareholders.

Postponed Long Causes.

311-96—In person—Khanbhai Abdulla, and another vs The British India Steam Navigation Co—Craigie , and O.

249-95—J C Cama—Bhanjibhai Goolam Hoosein vs Ludha Ramji and others—Framji M and M.

520-95—Ardeshir H and Manchuber Bahoorao vs Shunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and another—Dikshit and D and Tyabji D and Co.

308-96—Tyabji D and Co—Kisorilal Harnandral and another vs Lilladhur Motiram and others—Wadia and G and Bicknell M and M.

215-96—Tyabji D and Co—Hulwantrao Hurshanker and others vs Krishnarao Antoba Chimburkur and others—Chalk W and S and Payne G and S.

603-96—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla vs Ratonji Bhicaji Karonjewalla—Ardesir H and D.

474-95—Daphtary and F—Juggonnath Shankar Bhende vs Gangadhur Bhewji and others—Tyabji and Co.

MAJOR CHARLES ELLIOT POYNDER, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instruction, died at Bangalore, on Thursday, of typhoid fever, aged 40. The deceased was seized with influenza three weeks ago, and about a week ago, symptoms of typhoid set in. Surgeon-Captain Car White, in consultation with the Residency Surgeon, rendered all possible medical aid. The deceased, who was the son of the Rev. Leopold Poynder, of Woothen, St. Lawrence, Southsea, England, received his first commission in 1875 in the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, and subsequently joined the 25th Madras Infantry. His appointment to the Indian Staff Corps took place in May 1877, and he received his present appointment on the 20th October 1894. Major Poynder served in Burma in 1887-89 as Brigade-Major, Second Brigade, and subsequently as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, First Brigade. He was much respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and three children for whom much sympathy is felt. The remains were interred last evening with military honours.

THE FAMINE.

AMENDMENT OF THE FAMINE CODE.

THE following resolution was issued on Saturday night:—

(Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1897.)

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. F.—45, dated 7th January 1897—Forwarding a report No. F.—575, dated 16th December 1896, from the Collector of Bijapur, on the subject of the application of Section 151 of the Famine Code to the case of the weavers of the Bijapur District; and making remarks.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine), No. 220-F—79-2, dated 13th January 1897:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the rebeipt of your letter No. 10487, dated the 21st December 1896, making proposal for the relief of weavers during the prevailing distress in the Bombay Presidency and to communicate the following remarks.

"2. The Government of India agree with the Governor in Council that when the number of weavers requiring relief is very large, it is impossible for Government to employ them all upon their own trade in the manner prescribed by Section 151 of the Famine Code, and they are therefore pleased to sanction the amendment of Section 151 (a) of the Code proposed in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply.

" " " " "

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—326, dated 16th January 1897—Submitting with reference to Government Resolution No. 9626, dated 28th Nov. 1895 the reports received from the Collectors of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, on the subject of giving relief to weavers by employment in their own trade; observing that the reports show that the cost would be prohibitive and that weavers are now taking kindly to the ordinary relief works; and adding that no further steps seem necessary in the matter.

Resolution.—The report now received confirm the apprehension of Government that it is quite impracticable to carry out in all the affected districts Section 151 of the Famine Relief Code as it now stands. The Collector of Bijapur is the only officer of those now consulted who has submitted a detailed scheme, and his defects are clearly brought out in the forcible criticism of the Commissioner, S. D., while his Assistant, Mr. Desai, in his very intersting report sets forth facts ascertained by careful inquiry which show that it is hopeless to attempt to employ in their own craft all the weavers in that district who would apply for relief in that manner. Mr. Panse proposes to employ only between 6,000 and 8,000 weavers. The cost would be Rs. 4,13,437 and there should be produced 2,45,000 yards of white fabric and 80,000 saris. Mr. Ebden shows that such an outturn could not be disposed of in any such manner as is proposed. But there are said to be between 28,000 and 30,000 weavers in the district. While many of them may have means of their own to carry them through the period of distress, there is no doubt that a large proportion would be glad to be employed in their own craft. Mr. Panse would allow only about one-fifth to be employed, but on what principle others applying for employment could be excluded, if the scheme were carried into effect, is not explained.

"2. It is manifest that if provision had to be made for employment in their own craft of all weavers likely to apply for such employment, the quantity of cloth produced would be such as Government could not get rid of on any terms without a complete dislocation of the market—probably for several years to come—and there are other insuperable difficulties pointed out in the letter of the Commissioner, S. D., and in Government Resolution No. 9624, dated 30th November last. The cost would be enormous, the wages of labourers forming not less than from a third to a fourth of the total. As the cloth produced could not be sold at a fair price for several years, it would deteriorate or bedestroyed, even if arrangements for storing all of it could be made, and the proportion of, the cost eventually recovered would be but small.

"3. It further appears that in the current year the weavers are suffering as much from the absence of demand for cloth as from the failure of crops and high prices. Mr. Desai states that employers have on their hands more stock than they can dispose of with profit and have ceased to make advances to the weavers, and Mr. Panse also attributes the distress of the weavers to a large extent to the same cause. It would clearly be inexpedient to add largely to the stocks by employing the weavers to make cloth for which there is no demand.

"4. The reports, moreover, show that the weavers do not suffer from employment on the ordinary relief works. The Collector of Nasik states that those employed on works near Yeola were so far from being discontented and ill that they could not be induced to go to the town and weave at ordinary bazar rates. The results of the inspection by Medical officers show that many of the weavers even benefit in health from outdoor employment and there has been no indication of suffering from the work except to the extent of temporary blisters.

"5. For these reasons it has been decided with the approval of the Government of India to amend Section 151, (a) of the Famine Relief Code, the first part of which will now read as follows:—

"Semi-gratuitous relief by employment in their own craft may be given to such weavers as are deemed incapable of gaining a livelihood on the ordinary relief works."

The amendment should be printed on slips, which should be supplied to all officers to whom English copies of the Code were supplied. The Oriental Translator to Government should be requested to translate the amended Section into Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese and to forward the translations to the Superintendent, Government Central Press, who should print them separately on slips of suitable size and forward copies of them to the Departments and officers to whom vernacular copies of the Code were supplied from the Press.

Under the Local Authorities Loans Act advances cannot be made on the security of Municipal funds for the purpose of enabling Municipalities to employ weavers in their own carft, but it is hoped that an arrangement can be made by which assistance can be given by Government to Municipalitees for this purpose. The question is still under consideration. As pointed out in Government Resolution No. 10447, dated 19th December 1896, Municipalities may be able to do on a small scale what Government cannot do for all weavers in need of relief, and help may be given in this manner especially to weavers of fine cloth whose touch may be injured by rough manual labour. It is believed that such weavers are found for the most part in Municipal towns. The Governor in Council does not doubt that by such assistance to Municipalities as is possible in this matter, by the application of the amended Section 151 of the Famine Relief Code, and by private charity, which may very legitimately be devoted to this object suitable provision will be made for all distressed weavers whom it is not desirable to employ on the ordinary relief works.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Delhi, Jacobabad, Karachi and Ahmedabad, a brisk rise as Akola, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readingt are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Ghadechi, and north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj, and 12 at Ghadechi, Sholapur and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Akola and Belgaum, and the minimum in large to very large excess in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Akola, and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Saugor, Indore, Veraval, Ghadechi, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Jeypore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti and Bangalore. Light showers have fallen at Colombo. Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country. Conditions are slightly favourable for local scattered rain in the Central and North-West

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NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1/8th per cent. in Consols, at 112 9-16; the price of Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 118. Following the reduction of the Bank of England rate on Thursday to 3½ per cent. and the lowering of the market rates of discount on the same day; the latter were further put down 1/8th per cent. yesterday, say to 2 3/8ths per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £62 5-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 29¾d. in London; and in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 64 7/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent lower, at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie were £80,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·20¾.

The Indian Council allotted ¼ of a lakh of Bills on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 3d., which was Wednesday's regular allotment price, and that obtained for the extra Bills on the sister Presidency placed on Thursday. They also allotted three lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 3 3-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 3-4d. per rupee.

To-day further allotments of Council Bills, say a lakh on Bombay, and 16 lakhs on Calcutta, have been made at the previous price of 1s. 3d.; the London buying rate on India being unchanged. The quotation for Consols comes 3-16ths per cent. lower, at 112 3/8; that for Indian Sterling Loan, however, being ¼ per cent. higher, at 118¼. A further reduction has been made of 1/8th in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, and Indian Bank Paper; making it 2¼ per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged both in London and New York; but demand Exchange on London in the latter market is ¼ cent lower, at 4·86¾ dollars. Indian Sterling Loan is 1-16th higher, at £62 3/8. Paris Exchange on London is a trifle higher, at fcs. 25·21.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday with a good demand. Common qualities fetched last Sale rate; Bombay and Madras prime qualities were firm at an advance of ¼d. per lb. The number of Skins sold was 960,000, out of the 1,020,000 offered at this Sale. The Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday at last Sale's rates, common qualities having, however, been dull and ¼d. to 1d. per lb. lower.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38¾s. per 416 lbs., buyers, via the Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer; and Linseed at 34¾s. per 416lbs., buyers, via the Canal, same shipment, to the same ports, market flat.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. In East Indian Cotton the only change was in Tinnewelly's, which were 1-32d. higher. The market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals steady; Sales 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Yesterday's advance in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool has been lost to-day, 4d. per lb. being again quoted, and Arrivals are 1-32d. lower. The market closed quiet this afternoon, all round; Sales 8,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 9,090 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday have been 5,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 60,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 29,000 bales less, at 60,000 bales. The Imports have been smaller, by 57,000 bales, at 113,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 48,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,195,000 bales.

Cotton was virtually unchanged in value in New York yesterday at 7 5-16 for ready Mid.-Uplands; and 7·16 cents for April Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales, compared with 16,000 bales last year, and 36,000 bales the year before.

To-day again the New York market is almost unchanged at 7 5-16 cents for ready Cotton, and 7 14-16 cents for April Futures. The Receipts at the Ports are 27,000 bales, going against 17,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1896, and 23,000 bales in 1895. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,800,000 bales, compared with 6,660,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

In our local Cotton market a fair business has been reported to-day, the purchases aggregating some 3,000 bales, out of which, however, only 100 bales of Karanja have been taken by the Mills, the balance, consisting of 1,800 Khangaum, at Rs. 161; 500 Broach, at Rs. 184, 400 Khundwa, at Rs. 163; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 139; and 100 Oomergaum, at Rs. 165 having been bought for export, the greater portion for Japan. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue neglected by shippers, and only a small business has transpired at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,595 bales.
Wheat	330 cwts.
Linseed	1,180 "
Gingelly	2,157 "
Groundnuts	1,080 "
Rice	140,181 "

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there has been little enquiry, and a moderate amount of Credits are reported as having been placed at the above quotation, the market closing firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32 to 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1'59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER may be quoted at 100¼ for Money, 100¼ for Account for 3½ per Cents, and for 97½ for Threes, but these rates are nominal to a great extent, the market being practically closed.

SHARES.—This market remains closed.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cents. Consols	112 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-16
Bar Silver	29 3-4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	Bales.
" " Surats	900	"
" Imports of Cotton	113,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,195,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa conda left here this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Macao interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, 29th instant.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WHITE—January 4, at 5, St. Giles-avenue, Lincoln, wife of Mr. G. Gilbert White, of Public Works Department, India of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARR—WIGRAM—December 29, at the parish Church Hampstead, Rev. Edmund Stileman Carr, M.A., C.M.S. South India, to Eleanor Selina Wigram, C.M.S., Panjab, elder daughter of the Rev. F. E. Wigram, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and late hon. secretary of the C.M.S.

KING—SWEET SIR—January 6, at St. Saviour's, St George's-square, S.W., Gilbert King, Bart. of Charlestown, Co. Roscommon, Ireland, and 21, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, to Louise Soudder Ryall Sweet, younger daughter of the late Col. Henry Baker Sweet, of the 30th M.N.I., and Mrs. Sweet, 63, Belgrave-road, S. W.

MACPHERSON—COMRIE—January 5, at St. Bartholomew's, Gourock, Hugh Alexander, eldest son of the late William Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, formerly of the India Office, to Jane Ritchie, youngest daughter of P. Comrie, of Gourock, Scotland.

DEATHS.

BALMAIN—January 5, at Pilton House, Shepton Malet, Lt. Col. John Henry Balmain, late 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 70.

DUMERGUE—January 5, at 19, Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park, Louise (Lucy) Dumbar, widow of John Shore Dumergue, Indian Civil Service, aged 84.

ELLIS—January 1, at 16, Argyll-road, George Henry Ellis, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 77.

MACGREGOR—January 4, at Southfields, S.W., Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. Alexander Macgregor, Indian Medical Service, retired.

PARR—January 3, at Bickley, Charles Chase Parr, eldest son of the late Geo. Thomas Chase Parr, of H. M. Bombay Army, aged 40.

SOUTER—January 3, at The Hall, Sydenham, Hannah, widow of Capt. T. A. Souter, of H. M. 46th Regt., aged 89.

TERNAN—December 31, at Reading, Helen, daughter of the late Lieut. Richard Richards Ternan, of the Madras Army, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAUDUIT—January 12, at Amraoti Camp, Berar, the wife of Captain F. de R. Maudit, Indian Staff Corps (Berar Commission), of a son.

PRICE—January 20, at 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. F. Price, of a son.

SMITH—January 21, at No. 14-1, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of L. W. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DA COSTA—STUART—January 18, at Christ Church, Kurseong, David Maurice DaCosta, Mim Tea Co., Ld., to Lizzie eldest daughter of C. Stuart, Bank of Bengal (Retired).

MARKQUICK—BURLEIGH—January 21, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Bray, Edward Joseph Coveney Markquick to Florence Lucretia (Daisy) Burleigh.

DEATHS.

BAPTIST—January 20, at Madras, Alice Ann, the dearly loved wife of Assistant-Surgeon E. J. Baptist, aged 35 years and 4 months.

EGERTON—January 10, at Arrah, Alice Sibella, daughter of William Egerton, B. C. S., aged 5 months.

MILLER—January 19, at Amritsar, the loved wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Miller, I. S. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1897.

THE number of persons employed on relief works in various parts of India continues to increase, and is now very little short of two millions of people. It is very difficult as yet to form an approximate estimate of the cost of the Famine to the public exchequer. The estimates for this Presidency alone provide for an outlay of one crore and ten lakhs. Although the figures for other Provinces have not been published, sufficient is known of the situation to lead the best authorities to put down the direct cost of relief operations at between six and seven crores of rupees. That is the estimate for feeding the people to the end of September, by which time, provided we have a normal monsoon, the labourers should be able for the most part to find employment outside the relief camps. Then comes in all the indirect expenditure and loss of revenue. It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Empire will be well out of the Famine if its cost does not exceed ten crores, all told. As we pointed out a few days ago, the accounts of Government do not show any expenditure on Famine beyond that "immediately and directly due" thereto. The pay of revenue and other officers transferred to Famine work, including that of the military officers engaged upon it in Northern India, is debited to ordinary heads, on the ground that the salaries of these officers would have to be provided in ordinary times. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the desirability of laying down the principle that expenditure indirectly due to the scarcity must not be charged to its account, there can be no two opinions as to the impossibility of assigning to Famine all the decrease of revenue which will result therefrom. The provincial accounts up to the end of December show a large decline in receipts under many heads, Assam and Burma being the only provinces where there is not a considerable falling off between estimates and receipts. This reduction will go on, and Sir James Westland will have to announce when he presents his Budget two months hence a shrinkage of revenue under many heads. But it would be impossible for the Finance Minister to state what specific portion of the reduction should be charged to Famine. The very substantial revenue produced by the export duty on rice, for instance, will be much reduced both in the current year and the next. But who could say with any degree of accuracy that save for the Famine such a number of tons would have been exported in a specific period, bringing in so much duty? Trade is affected from year to year by so many influences, that it will not do to go by the law of averages and assume that the divergence between the total export of rice this year, and the average export for, say, five years is accounted for solely by the scarcity. So with import duties, cotton excise, the salt and opium revenues, excise, income-tax and land revenue. All these will be more or less contracted as a result of Famine, but the cleverest financier would be unable to estimate the exact loss from that cause with anything like sufficient accuracy to have it set forth in the accounts of the Government of India. This is especially the case at a time when there is the further unfavourable element of the existence of a plague epidemic to be considered. The financial authorities have come to the conclusion that under these circumstances, the proper course is to keep to the ordinary sification of accounts; and to say at the end of the year that the general increase of expenditure and general decline of revenue are both due in large measure to the famine and the plague.

With a declining revenue and a probable extraordinary outlay of seven crores directly due to famine to meet, the course that the Government of India will be compelled to take is clear enough. They cannot pay their way out of current revenues, and it is equally impossible, in such a contingency, to add to those revenues by an increase of taxation. When people are not able to pay the existing taxes, it would be fatuous to propose to increase them. Besides, the cost of a calamity such as this, coming as it does at rare intervals, cannot be met from revenue: as a matter of principle, it must be met from capital. The authorities have to recognise that while the revenue is declining, because the tax-payer cannot meet the usual demands, millions of people may have to be fed by the State. That cannot be done from revenue, which is not collected in quantity to suffice for even ordinary needs. The Secretary of State has sold a comparatively small amount of Bills since exchange took its rapid upward turn in October, and hence the gain in his drawings in consequence of the improved position of the rupee will not be so large as has been expected in some quarters. The Budget statement, under these circumstances, is certain to show a considerable deficit of ordinary revenue over current expenditure. The gravity of the situation has led Mr. J. M. Maclean to suggest in Parliament, by means of a question addressed to Mr. Balfour, that a grant of public money should be made to aid the Indian Exchequer. The First Lord of the Treasury made the diplomatic reply that until the losses by the Famine and plague are known the grant of a subvention would be premature, and that there is no precedent for such a course. This answer, taken in conjunction with the attitude generally assumed by the Treasury upon questions of Indian finance, gives little or no ground to anticipate that such help from England will be available. Only one alternative is left; the exceptional needs of the country due to exceptional calamity must be met from borrowed money. Doubtless the Secretary of State will reduce his drawings and borrow in England to the equivalent of the reduction. The rupees which would have been required to meet his bills will then remain in the treasuries and be applied to Famine relief. The raising of a considerable loan is inevitable, and this being so, expert opinion favours its flotation at once. The drop which has taken place in exchange during the last few days gives cause for some anxiety as to its immediate future. It is felt that if the Secretary of State has the desire to postpone borrowing, until he cannot help himself, a further decline in the rupee must take place in the present absence of demand for Council bills, consequent on slackness of trade.

In another direction prompt action is desirable, with a view to relieve the financial pressure. Owing largely to the great personal interest taken in railway extension by Lord Elgin, the Government of India is committed to a construction programme, entailing an expenditure of thirty crores of rupees during the next three years. In ordinary times, it would be easy to justify a policy of vigorous extension of railways leading even to so vast an outlay as this. But the burden, which is very heavy for the Empire at her best, is peculiarly onerous at the present conjuncture. It is not too much to say that under existing circumstances, a determination to adhere fully to the scheme, involving the raising of a large loan in addition to that required for the Famine, might end in a serious financial crisis. The programme contains some schemes now in progress, which could not be abandoned, save at serious loss to the State, and others that can be utilised with advantage as relief-works, and these ought not to be stopped. But there are many extensions in the programme which do not come under either category, and it is most desirable that the construction of these lines should be posponed until the calamities which now confront us are overpast. The tardy acknowledgment of Lord Elgin that the famine was sufficiently serious to permit of an appeal to the English public for charitable aid was unfortunate, and led to considerable adverse criticism both here and in Great Britain. It may be hoped that now that the reality of the Famine has been fully and freely recognised at head-quarters, public opinion will not have once again to go in advance of the Viceroy in the recognition that cherished schemes of railway extension must give place to the great financial needs of a time of widespread distress. Mr. Maclean will have but a poor case to present for India, if in pressing his suggestion that a subvention should be made from the Home Exchequer, he is met with the argument that strict economy has not been practised by the Indian authorities, and that they have gone on with costly schemes, which, although of a reproductive character, have no direct ameliorating influence on the two-fold calamity upon which the resources and energies of Government should be concentrated.

IT is evident that in London, as in Bombay, overdrawn and alarmist accounts of the outbreak of the pestilence in this city are rife. Lord George Hamilton having informed the House of Commons of the steps taken to meet the emergency, and the effect produced in checking the disease, warned the public at Home to beware of the element of exaggeration and panic which are the usual concomitants of such visitations. The tendency to magnify the danger while minimising or ignoring the measures taken to cope with it, is largely responsible for the alarm and panic which have well nigh paralysed the manufactures and trade of the city. We have seen hundreds of thousands of terrified people, flying not from the sickness, but from fears arising from the predicted "ruin" of the city—predicted by fools and knaves who, taking advantage of the scare, named the day and hour at which Bombay would be destroyed by fire or other overwhelming catastrophe. Happily a calmer mood has now supervened, and the men who at the hazard of their lives are toiling day and night in the affected districts to deliver the people from the pestilence, are no longer denounced as the incarnation of all wickedness, who kill the sick and poison the healthy. The disinfectants which no one would touch a few weeks ago are now accepted with thankfulness and freely used. The fishermen in the village near Worli, where the relative mortality amongst the six hundred native Christians exceeded that in the worst quarters of the Native Town, have yielded to the better spirit now prevailing, with the result that the outbreak has been completely stopped. Ten days ago the villagers stubbornly refused to remove from their infected huts to a camp on the adjacent sea shore, and declared that they would resist any attempt to disturb them or lime-wash their foul dwellings. On Thursday, when Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, appeared on the scene with two hundred and fifty Municipal employes and a body of police, the village was nearly empty; the inhabitants had betaken themselves to camps of their own construction at different points in the neighbourhood. The village was at once overhauled; the roofs taken off the palm-leaf huts, and laid in the sun, while the side walls were lime-washed. The sickness no longer afflicts the self-segregated villagers. It has been their immemorial practice to procure quantities of grain after every harvest, and lay it in pits in the village. Here we seem to have additional evidence favouring the theory of a causal relation between the burial of grain and an outbreak of plague. But this again seems to be negatived by the fact that the fishermen since their removal to a distance come regularly to the grain pits to get their food supply; but though they are handling the grain and making it their daily food they are no longer affected by the epidemic. Having acquiesced in the overhauling and white-washing of their village, the fishermen considered that they were entitled to make one stipulation, namely, that while the roofs were removed and the palm-leaf walls lime-washed, the floors hallowed by the dirt of past generations should on no account be subjected to the same detergent process.

The price of progress according to a political philosopher, is acquiescence in the second best. It was difficult, and perhaps inexpedient, to deny that request when so much was conceded without a stand-up fight. It is, of course, a question for the expert and the practical sanitarian whether the letting in of the sun by the removal of the roof and the cleansing of the walls make the continuance of the *status quo ante* in the floor, six inches deep, of incrusted filth, is of much moment. On that point we refrain from any attempt to form an opinion. We should place more store on the utilisation of the opportunity to effect a reconstruction of this large and quite typical suburban village on sanitary lines. The huts are now as they have been from the days when the village found protection under the guns of the Portuguese Fort. They are huddled so close one to the other that ventilation, light, and cleanliness are impossible. The resulting insanitary emanations are so concentrated that any epidemic, whether small-pox, cholera, or bubonic fever, that visits one hut has free access to all the rest. The site on which the village stands, with the sea washing the little promontory on two sides, is one of the best on the Island of Bombay; an ideal site for suburban residences. There is ample space to admit of the village being aligned on either side of cross roads or streets forty feet wide. A regulation that each hut shall have a space of at least five feet clear on either side, and on the rear could be easily enforced, for there is ample space and to spare. The gain from the point of health and also from that of the diminished liability of the whole village being burned out by chance firing of any one of the huts need not be pointed out. This Worli fishing village, in which some four score deaths from the pestilence are known to have taken place since the beginning of December, helps to supply the Bombay public with fish. The inhabitants are daily visiting the markets to sell the produce of their toil upon the deep. It is therefore a matter of wide interest that they should not live under such insanitary conditions that the burial of a victim from the prevailing malady under the time-honoured floor makes no perceptible difference. There are scores of such villages on the outskirts of Bombay—it may almost be said in Bombay itself—which require to be not simply overhauled and disinfected, but reconstructed with some regard to hygienic rules.

SURGEON-MAJOR HATCH, Principal of the Grant Medical College, with two of his servants, Surgeon-Captain Childe, Professor of Pathology in the same College, a Parsee Medical man, a Pars

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ARRIVAL OF MR. RHODES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Tilbury last evening, and proceeded at once to London.

FAMINE FUND AT GLASGOW.

An Indian Famine Relief Fund was opened at Glasgow on Wednesday last, and has already reached twenty thousand pounds.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The French Government have prohibited any pilgrimages to Mecca from French Africa.

Turkey has asked Great Britain to enforce quarantine at Aden.

FRENCH PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

PARIS, JAN. 24.

President Faure has signed a Decree forbidding imports from plague districts except through Marseilles, Pauillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, Dunkirk, and Algiers under severe penalties for any violations.

THE DERVISH ADVANCE AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

News from Agordats tates that the main body of the Dervishes is at Sciaglet, and that their advanced guard of one thousand strong has occupied Taculai.

Six thousand of the Dervishes are armed with rifles and several thousand more with spears.

The Italians are quite prepared for the enemy.

A CONTRADICTION.

Reuter's Zanzibar correspondent contradicts the statement made in a Berlin despatch that the Sultan is seriously ill, and says that on the contrary his Highness is perfectly well.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Lord Mayor has decided to remit one hundred thousand pounds of the Indian Famine Fund to Calcutta immediately, and to appeal to the Colonial Governors and Mayors to subscribe.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE ALARMISTS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, fully explained the progress of the plague, and said he believed that local vigilance was beginning to have an effect on it.

He warned his hearers against overdrawn and alarmist accounts.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 24.

Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, died yesterday. His death will be an irreparable loss to the mercantile community. Few men during the last 11 eleven years have been more constantly in evidence than Mr. Clarke, without whose aid it seemed almost impossible to organise any public movement. His funeral, this evening, was very largely attended.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

Sir Henry Prinsep has been appointed Additional Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council.

Papers are published relating to the creation of the Legislative Councils of the Punjab and Burma.

The Secretary of State has determined that a local Legislature be created for the Punjab, leaving the Government of India to fix the date.

Government are of opinion that the 1st May will be a suitable date. The Viceroy is of opinion that nine Councillors will form a suitable number, and asks the views of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

A similar paper is published regarding Burma.

It is notified that whole duties chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act be remitted on instruments executed prior to 1st January 1898 for securing the repayment of loans made by landlords to their tenants for any objects specified in the Land Improvements Loans Act or Agriculturists' Loans Act, provided the exemption extend only to distressed areas.

A notification prohibits the bringing of rags and second-hand clothing by sea into the port of Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon, unless the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the goods not exported from any port with regard to which rules of quarantine against plague have been issued.

Home Department.—Mr. F. Pelker resign the Indian Civil Service.

The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, where he has been appointed Deputy Secretary to Government.

Second Lieutenants E. C. L. Wallace and G. A. McWatters are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Colonel King Harmun, Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, is granted leave, out of India, for five months.

Major W. F. Montresor, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the Service. Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

A good service persion has been conferred on Major-General H. R. Hope.

Mr. J. S. Partridge, Examiner of Accounts whose services have been lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is permitted to revert to Government service, and is granted furlough, out of India, for nineteen months and six days.

A SEPOY AMOK.

POONA, JAN. 24.

News has been received in Poona of a terrible murder perpetrated in the civil portion of the town of Malligaum yesterday, which ended in two natives being killed and one wounded.

A sepoy, named Sakaram Sinday, belonging to a detachment of the 9th Bombay Infantry, has been arrested.

As the murder took place beyond the Cantonment limit, the circumstances of the crime are being investigated by the civil authorities.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Since the last two days the exodus from Bombay is little less than before. Four cases occurred in the city on Saturday, and all proved fatal. To-day there were four cases, one being an imported one, all four having died.

The total number of cases since the 19th December is 50, of which 45 preved fatal. There were two fresh cases reported yesterday in the Sassoon Hospital; also to-day two fresh cases. All these were imported from Bombay. One of them died in the hospital. Fifteen cases now remain for treatment.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The following are the results of yesterday's races :—

SCURRY HANDICAP.

Screen 1
Leah 2
May Yoke 3

PONY STAKES.

Eshee 1
Comewell 2
Bit O'Lady 3

HOOGHLY PLATE.

Clarice 1
The Waif 2
Dollar 3

MERCHANTS' PLATE.

Monastery 1
Idolater 2
Jack O'Lantern 3

The totalisator paid Rs. 201 on the winner.

THE DWARF STAKES.

Shannon 1
Little Snip 2
Fancy 3

LETTING HANDICAP.

Portion 1
Carlotta 2
Stewpan 3

GO LIGHTLY STAKES.

Cleric 1
Lead On 2
Stern Anchor 3

The totalisator paid Rs. 171.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

A VERY fair number of people, among whom were their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst, were present at the race-course on Saturday to witness the racing set down for decision. The crowd on the far side of the course, however, bore witness to the state of affairs caused by the prevailing epidemic. An excellent card of six events was provided, and considering that the start was a little late, and the delays caused by ponies refusing to face the machine which was used all through the various events were got through fairly punctually. The proceedings opened with the Debut Stakes, for which Kohinoor was made a hot favourite, and he justified the confidence of his supporters by winning easily, to put it mildly. His example was followed by other favourites in Umballa, Observer and Pretender. The International Stakes resulted in somewhat of a 'facer' for the 'talent,' as Ajmere, the winner, was the outsider of the party. Ebrahim had his usual benefit—riding three winners. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE.—"The Debut Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 199. For Arabs landed since 1st August, 1896. Weight—5 years and over to carry 10st; 4 years and over to carry 9st 12lbs; 3 years and over to carry 9st 1lb. Allowances—Galloways allowed 7lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer and Munjid's g a h Kohinoor, 10st 3lb, Ebrahim 1
The Chief of Bhalsal's br a h Young Revenge, 10st 3lb, M Gunga 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Sholman, 9st 12lb, C B Mahomed. 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Kohinoor; 2 to 1 against Sholman; 4 to 1 against Young Revenge.

Kohinoor streaked off with the lead, but was pulled back to, just keeping ahead and eventually winning, hard held, by half-a-length, a good race for second place being won by Young Revenge by a neck. Time—1min. 27sec.

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Plate." Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all maiden Arab galloways 14 hands and under. Weight—14 hands to carry 10st W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 80; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 8st 5lb, Dackoo 1
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a gal Chanda, 9st 6lb, Shumki 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's wh a p Hudban, 8st 9lb, C B Mahomed ... 3
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire, 9st 11lb, Ebrahim 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Kava Kib, 9st 11lb, Heeroo 0
Mr Hakim M Maswood's g a gal Delhi, 9st 5lb, Allooden ... 0
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Helios, 10st 4lb, Namah 0
Mr A Black Obeyid's ch a p Prince Karl, 8st 3lb, M Gunga 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Chanda and Squire; 3 to 1 against Kava Kib; 4 to 1 against Kazalan and Helios; and 6 to 1 against Hudban, Delhi, and Prince Karl.

To a good start they got off and ran in a bunch to the bend, where the three placed horses came out and a desperate race resulted in Kazalan winning by half-a-length from Chanda, who was the same distance ahead of Hudban. Time—1min. 40sec.

3RD RACE.—"The January Stakes."—Distance—5 furlongs.—Rs. 199. A selling race for all Arab galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50. Weight—If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st.; 5lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 off top price down to Rs. 500. W. I. Allowances—Horses landed after 1st August, 1896, allowed 5lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Umballa, 9st 4lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr D Bonny Boy II., 8st 5lbs, A Wahed 2
Mr R M Phillip's b a p Blood Orange, 9st 2lbs, Native 3
Mr C Ruttonjee's g a p Singer, 7st 11b, Ahmed 0
Mr B A Davur's ch a p Cardigan, 8st 3lbs, Namah 0
Mr Ahmed Bushari's b a p Natal, 8st 4lbs, Shumki 0
Mr Munjid Moshin's ch a p Gold Finder, 7st 9lbs, Dhackoo ... 0

Betting: Evens Umballa, 2 to 1 against Cardigan and Bonny Boy II.; 5 to 2 against Gold Finder; 5 to 1 against Singer and Natal; and 6 to 1 against Blood Orange.

Blood Orange led to the bend, where he was joined by Bonny Boy II. and Umballa, the latter having been shut in. At the distance Umballa came through and won a finely-ridden race by a neck from Bonny Boy II, who defeated Blood Orange by half-a-length. Time—1 min. 10 sec.

4TH RACE.—"The International Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 English and Australians to carry 11st.; 13-3 Arabs to carry 9st. 10lbs.; 13-3 C.B.'s to carry 9st. 3lbs.; W. I. penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 170: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.; winners of a race since 1st May, 1895, value Rs. 1,000, 7lbs. extra; Accumulative. Allowances—Galloways that have never won a race of any description, allowed 4lbs.; Maidens allowed 4lbs.; Galloways landed since 1st August, 1896, allowed 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a gal Ajmere, 8st 12lbs, Heeroo 1
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 6lbs, Bhackli ... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hilal, 9st 7lbs, C B, Mahomed 3
Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a gal Rustum, 10st, Shunker 0
Mr Hajee Hoosein's ch a gal Farced, 10st, Ahmed 0
Mr Fischer's b w m Hawkmoth, 10st 6lbs, Owner 0
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's g a gal Rustum, 10st, Shunker 0
Mr Rustomjee Ardaseer's b a gal Nobleman, 9st 10lbs, Namah 0
H H Aga Khan's bk w m She (late Placida), 9st 2lbs, Mooktan 0

Betting: Evens Hilal; 6 to 4 Anaiza and Rustum; 2 to 1 Liverpool, 3 to 1 Farced She, and Nobleman; 4 to 1 Hawkmoth; and 6 to 1 Ajmere.

She made running to the bend, when Ajmere went to the front, and never being headed won comfortably from Rustum by a length and-a-half, Anaiza half-a-length off just beat Hilal on the post. Rustum's rider could not draw the weight on returning to scale, and Hilal was placed third. Time—1 min. 22sec.

5TH RACE.—"Pony Scurry," Distance—½ mile. Rs. 199. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August 1895. Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 80: once, 7lbs; twice or oftener, 10lbs.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's in g a p Observer, 9st 2lbs, C B Mahomed 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Pleader, 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a p Maga, 8st 11lbs, Native. 3
Mr Alavi Osman's b a p Joodi, 9st 2lbs. Wahed 0
Mr A F Mahomed's b a p Ghareeb, 9st 3lbs, Jalail 0
Mr Temoojee Dossabhoy's ch a p Dover, 9st, Shumki 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Observer; 2 to 1 against Pleader; 4 to 1 Joodi, 5 to 1 Maga and Ghareeb; and 6 to 1 Dover.

Observer made all the running, and won by two lengths from Pleader, who beat Maga by a length and-a-half. Time—55½ sec.

6TH Race.—"The Worlee Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all Arab galloways 14 hands and under landed since 1st August, 1896. Weight—14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs, W. I. Allowances—Galloways that have not won a race of any description allowed 5lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Pretender, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Red Ruby, 9st 9lbs, Heeroo 2
Mr Mahomed H Abdoola's ch a gal Ardahan, 9st 7lbs, Kassum 3
Aga Mirza's ch a gal German, 9st 12lbs, Namah 0
Mr S A W.'s g a gal Mistake, 9st 11b, Shumki 0

Betting: 7 to 4 on Pretender; 6 to 4 against Red Ruby; 2 to 1 against German and Ardahan; and 5 to 1 against Mistake.

It was too dark to distinguish the colours in the early part of the race. At the distance Pretender came away and won comfortably by half-a-length from Red Ruby, who beat Ardahan by a length for second place.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

ENGLAND AND THE FAMINE.

THE action of the India Office and the Government of India with reference to the proposed Mansion House Fund has occupied a very great amount of attention and is the subject of innumerable leading articles in the Press. I suppose it would be difficult to find a daily newspaper throughout the United Kingdom that has not commented on the situation, and while the, perhaps, unnecessarily heated language of one or two prominent London journals does not find many imitators, even amongst those who feel it their duty to regard every conceivable topic through party spectacles, there is a pretty general consensus of opinion that all things considered there is no earthly reason why the Lord Mayor should not have commenced to collect subscriptions a fortnight ago or even earlier. Amongst those who take a strong view of the matter is Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., who, writing from the Carlton after perusing Lord George Hamilton's letter to Lord Kinnaird, expresses himself in terms of considerable indignation. "Why," the hon. member commences, "should the friends of India dance attendance any longer on the Lord Mayor and Lord George Hamilton? Why should they not themselves make a public appeal for subscriptions, the response to which would be prompt and generous." Mr. Maclean then accuses the Secretary of State of inadequately appreciating the value of time in dealing with such a crisis, and blames his lordship for placing himself "completely in the hands of the Indian officials." He proceeds to say that the official mind always moves in a leisurely fashion, and that the "members of the Indian governing class are not exempt from the common weakness of a bureaucracy that distrusts and dislikes any kind of outside interference." He added that if the English people wish to show their sympathy with the people of India, they should take this matter at once into their own hands. It must be confessed that the tone of some of Lord G. Hamilton's earlier statements was a little irritating, and allowance can be made for Mr. Maclean's wrath, but the suggestion that "the friends of India" should act independently of the Mansion House and the India Office hardly displayed his accustomed sagacity. Such independent action would, of course, have been attended with a certain amount of success, but many of the more wealthy members of the community would have held back, and the movement would not have in the true sense been national. The only justification for breaking away from the Lord Mayor would have been his rather thoughtless expression in a letter or interview—I forget which,—that perhaps charitable relief might not be wanted after all, but he subsequently atoned for the use of these words by the *empressement* he evinced to get to work as soon as possible. Although Lord Kinnaird has, I see, sent his reply to Lord G. Hamilton to this morning's papers, he does not seem to have thought it necessary to favour them with his original letter, but we know that in it the Secretary of State was credited with having said that "the famine and scarcity now prevailing in India do not warrant an appeal to the public." This statement Lord G. Hamilton emphatically repudiated; and his disclaimer is accepted. There is not, however, the same readiness to agree with his contention that the effect of the appeal would have been marred if it had been made earlier; and some people think, though my observation of the sympathetic attitude of the public leads me to a different conclusion, that Lord Kinnaird was right when he declared that the action of Government has largely stopped the flow of charitable aid. In demurring to this opinion of his correspondent, Lord G. Hamilton says, so far from having stopped the flow, what the Government have done, and are doing, will insure, whenever an appeal is made, a hearty response, for it will be accompanied by a clear statement of the dimensions of the scarcity, the special objects for which contributions will be received, and the organization necessary to secure the realization of those objects.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY'S OFFER.

Mr. W. Digby is an old opponent of Lord George Hamilton, but he has not shown any disposition to take advantage of the Secretary of State's difficulties. His letter of the 4th instant was evidently written in good faith, and although his offer to place at the disposal of the India Office the records in his possession as the honerary secretary of the Famine Fund of 1877-78 has for good reasons not been accepted, it has been courteously dealt with. Mr. W. Digby suggested that with the material at hand the Secretary of State could readily propound such a scheme as would meet with the Viceroy's concurrence, and provide grounds on which an appeal to the public could be made. In thanking Mr. Digby for his proffered assistance, his lordship says that he fully recognises the value of the work done by private charity during the last great Famine, but the changes which have necessarily taken place since then, and the improvements in the method of organising Government relief which have resulted, as shown in the Famine codes, from the constant attention given to the subject, afford a better foundation on which to base public charity than the records of 1877-78. "The Government of India," he added, "are now engaged in formulating the basis for an appeal to the public, and Lord George Hamilton has no doubt that, in doing so, they will utilize the experience gained in the administration of the charitable funds which were so generously subscribed to in the past." Mr. Digby's letter was fortunate in drawing from Lord George Hamilton the welcome announcement as to the Government being engaged in formulating an appeal. When the correspondence appeared yesterday everyone said that it revealed a great advance on Lord George's previous statements. The *Times* showed its appreciation of the Secretary of State's intimation by making it the text of a leading article, and the subject was the talk of the town. The evening papers followed suit, but the *Pall Mall* could not resist the opportunity of having a joke at the expense of Mr. William Digby, whom it half suspected of some Machiavellian design to discredit the Indian Minister. Referring to the records of the Relief Committees, 120 in number, formed in 1877, the *Pall Mall* says :—"The Board of Agriculture might just as well supply the distressed British farmer with facts about land tenure under the Tudors."

THE BOMBAY MEETING.

Lord Kinnaird, who, as the treasurer of so many religious and philanthropic societies, has, like Mr. William Digby, claims to be heard on this subject, refers in his letter published this morning to the meeting held in your Town Hall last month as a sufficient proof of the urgent need which exists for immediate effort, and makes several quotations from Mr. Justice Ranade's speech. The Bombay movement on behalf of the Famine sufferers has attracted considerable attention here, and it is considered highly creditable to the citizens of the Western capital that they should be the first in the field, notwithstanding the sufferings at their own doors. It is pointed out that the "independent action of Lord Sandhurst in sanctioning and assisting to establish" a charitable relief fund, will, or ought to make for the retention of the two Governorships, instead of reducing them to the level of Lieutenant-Governorships. It is suggested that "no bureaucratic lieutenant-governor would have dared to do what Lord Sandhurst did three weeks ago, and what the late Duke of Buckingham did in 1877." Says the London correspondent of the leading country journal, the *Manchester Guardian* :—"What an explosion there would have been in Government Place, Calcutta, if Sir Antony Macdonnell, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, or Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, had followed the Duke of Buckingham's example and telegraphed direct to the Mansion House!"

SPEECHES IN THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Full reports of the speeches delivered by the Viceroy and the Home Minister at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta have been telegraphed home and they have been read with great interest. The *Standard*, in commenting on those speeches, notices with satisfaction that whether in consequence of the development of the distress, or in deference to the unmistakable trend of public sentiment both in India and at Home, there has been a complete abandonment of the stiffer tone, but agrees with those who hold that no harm has been done by the delay, and even thinks that the instinct of compassion will show itself more vigorously just because it has been for some time denied an outlet. The *Standard* calls for appreciation of the weight of the burden resting upon those who direct operations, and who have to determine the broad lines of policy. No conceivable system that private benevolence could construct would do more than touch the fringe of the destitution; and, however generous the public throughout the Empire may be, the aggregate subscriptions would be only a small percentage of the amount that must be spent to save life. It is a bad thing, politically and socially, for the Executive in India to invoke the generosity of rich Natives. A request or suggestion is interpreted as a command, and though lakh after lakh may be given by magnates, competing, so to speak, with one another for the approbation of the "Government" and the titles which are known as "Famine Honours," there remains a sense that the benevolences were extorted. The *Morning Post* says that the speech of the Viceroy clears up many controversies which have occupied the public mind for some weeks, but the *Daily Chronicle* only makes it a text for a fresh attack upon Lord George Hamilton, whose part in this matter it hopes will be made the subject of searching questions in Parliament as soon as the House meets. The *Chronicle* comments on the news from India that a despatch, embodying the full views of the Government, will reach Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State, on Monday. "Now this means that this despatch was written a fortnight ago. At the time that Lord George Hamilton was declining the assistance of the Lord Mayor, the authorities in India had fully made up their minds as to the needs—the pressing needs—of the situation! What, then are we to believe? That Lord George Hamilton was not informed by telegraph of the substance of this important despatch? or that he has not properly interpreted the telegraphic summary which was sent? or that a despatch so vital to the present crisis was not anticipated by the telegraph? Or what? Perhaps the Government of India were waiting for the despatch to reach Lord George Hamilton? Only that, and nothing more." The *Chronicle* adds :—"One thing is clear. If the Government of India regard the receipt of this despatch as the condition precedent to the starting of a relief fund over here—that is, if they consider that the contents of this document necessitate an appeal to the British public—so much ought to have been telegraphed. The whole business looks like a piece of mere official blundering, in which we see no reason to relieve Lord George Hamilton of the severe censure which his inaction has called forth." Another thing is clear, namely, that it would be more prudent for the *Chronicle* to defer expressing its opinion so confidently until it knows exactly the nature of the despatch. As I am writing an intimation reaches me that the Lord Mayor has been requested by the India Office to open a fund, and that a strong committee is in course of formation.

MR. CECIL RHODES' TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Chamberlain—"bad luck to him!" Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P. would exclaim—must have felt considerably relieved when he read in the papers yesterday morning that Mr. Cecil Rhodes had sailed the previous day for England; unless we are to believe as some sensation mongers would have us believe, that the Jameson Raid, and lives in mortal dread of his part in the affair coming to light. Mr. Rhodes has made numerous speeches during the past fortnight, but the most interesting as it was the most lengthy—he spoke for a full hour—was that he delivered at the banquet given to him by his admirers in Cape Town the night before his departure. A thousand ladies and gentlemen were present, the chairman being the Mayor, Sir John Woodhead. Several detailed accounts of the proceedings have been telegraphed to England, but they all agree in describing the enthusiasm of the company as very great. One correspondent says that the reception of Mr. Rhodes was "rapturous," and another tells us that when Mr. Fuller, member of the Legislative Assembly, proposed "the good health of our honoured guest, Mr. Rhodes," a scene of wild enthusiasm followed. Mr. Rhodes did not on this occasion say anything about the "unctuous rectitude" or the "pressing attentions' of his stay-at-home countrymen, but he had a sly hit at both the present and the late Secretary of State for the Colonies. He said that the receptions given to him encouraged him to hope that on his return to South Africa he would do further good work. "You know," he said, "every man must do something. Some people grow orchids; others have great delight in masonry. But whether rightly or wrongly, my hobby has been expansion and unity in this country." Mr. Chamberlain must by this time be accustomed to sneers at his expensive taste for orchids; but it is rather unkind to have gone back so many years to find a taunt to level at Lord Ripon, who I am afraid does not now "delight in masonry." Mr. Rhodes justified his choice of the Cape route homeward on the ground of love of his adopted country and his life-long friends. He pointed to his refusal of all invitations from Natal as proof that he had not encouraged public demonstrations in his honour. Mr. Fuller had, in proposing the toast said, that if Mr. Rhodes had gone to England *via* Beira, it would have been said that he had sneaked home. Mr. Rhodes attributed the demonstration in his honour to his one idea, which was that this world's surface was limited, and that expansion was everything, and that their best policy, therefore, was to take as much of that surface as they possibly could. He had therefore decided to use his position for the purpose of taking possession of the North for the colony. England had offered him no support, and his only means had been to work through the medium of the Chartered Company. His statement that South Africa was rallying to one point, namely, it would never have foreign interference, was received with tremendous cheering. His disclaimer of race feeling has naturally not been so satisfactory to people at Pretoria as it was to his hearers. The telegraph has doubtless informed you of the remarkable speech made by Judge Jorrisen at Mr. Kruger's New Year Reception. On that occasion the Boer President displayed great emotion, but said nothing. He, however, relieved his feelings two or three days later to the correspondent of the *Times*, and did not attempt in any way to conceal the indignation he felt that his arch-enemy should be so enthusiastically fêted. Mr. Kruger said that he had endeavoured to create good feeling between the English and the Dutch, but this was upset by Mr. Rhodes, whose money, whose men, and whose guns had caused all the trouble. The next chapter in the South African drama will be presented when Mr. Rhodes appears in the Committee Room of the House of Commons, and that event is being awaited here and elsewhere with very great interest.

THE TWO LAIRDS.

There used to be a story current in Indian circles that a former respected and now deceased member of the Secretary of State's Council was originally appointed to that coveted position by mistake, the intention having been to confer the post upon his brother. One is reminded of that alleged *contretemps* by a funny incident that has just occurred. In the list of new Knights that appeared in the New Year Honours Gazette appeared the name of "William Laird, Esq." Now, there is a William Laird, Esq., of Birkenhead, and a William Laird, Esq., of Glasgow. The former is head of the celebrated firm of shipbuilders, Laird Brothers. The other Mr. William Laird is an almost equally well-known ironmaster in Glasgow and leader of the Conservative party in the west of Scotland. When the announcement appeared in the papers the Birkenhead Mr. Laird was overwhelmed with complimentary letters from his friends, amongst those who sent him their congratulations being the ducal brother of a Cabinet Minister and one of the highest officials at the Admiralty. The Glasgow Mr. Laird does not seem to have been similarly favoured by his friends, at any rate in the first instance; but what is more important he received a letter from Lord Salisbury conveying the usual intimation of Her Majesty to dub him a Knight Bachelor. The Opposition papers as may be supposed made merry over the confusion, which was formally removed by an official intimation that it is the Glasgow Conservative leader and not the Birkenhead shipbuilder who has received a handle to his name. For the latter a good deal of more or less genuine sympathy is expressed, and it is considered that the least her Majesty's advisers can do to make amends to him for the great disappointment he has suffered is to take an early opportunity of consoling him with a title. Indeed, it is said that he is marked out for a baronetcy. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is delighted at what has happened, and says it is all owing to the House of Commons not passing his resolution graciously requesting her Majesty when she bestows an honour on her subjects to accompany it with a "statement of the deeds for which the honour has been bestowed." Sir William Harcourt cynically says that we should never get a correct statement; but Sir Wilfrid Lawson promises to raise the question in the coming session. He points out that when the Victoria Cross is conferred the reasons why it is granted are always set forth. He does not see why the works of literary men should not be enumerated, or why in the case of brewers—a specially favoured class—we should not be told the number of barrels of beer they have brewed! I see that the *Spectator* joins in the condemnation so generally expressed at the increasing carelessness with which these honours are distributed. But it is an old complaint, and I fear universal. The other day a facetious French paper reported a recipient of the Legion of Honour saying in reply to a congratulation of a friend: "What makes me so pleased in receiving this decoration is that I did nothing to get it." "That is what all your friends are saying," was the brutal rejoinder.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The *Times* has proved itself a public benefactor. For many months very many persons have been cudgelling their brains to coin a short and convenient popular designation for the great event shortly to be commemorated throughout the British Empire. The *Times* has christened the occasion the "Diamond Jubilee," and as the description is not only rather felicitous, but has, it seems, the warm approval of the Prince of Wales, I have no doubt that it will, to use an Americanism, quickly catch on. At present nothing has officially transpired as to what exact form the solemn celebration will take, and it may be, as is conjectured in some quarters, that the delay is partially at all events due to the distressing news from India. All earnestly hope that before the month of June arrives things will be looking brighter, and that you in Bombay at all events will have been relieved of the evil which is now so grievously afflicting your fair city.

THE LATE MRS. SOUTER.

Mrs. Hannah Souter, widow of the late Captain T. A. Souter, of the 44th Regiment, and mother of the late Commissioner of Police, passed away at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Sellon, the Hall, Sydenham, on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 89. She had been a widow upwards of fifty years. Her husband, it will be remembered, was one of the victims of our early troubles in Afghanistan. Sir John Kaye, the historian of the first Afghan campaign, in his account of the later stages of the disaster in the Khyber Pass, writes :—"The infuriated mob overwhelmed the little party of Englishmen and cut them up almost to a man. Captain Souter, of the 44th Regiment, who had wrapped the regimental colour round his waist, and a few men were taken prisoners. The rest were all massacred at Gundamuck." Sir Frank Souter, as your readers are aware, greatly cherished the memory of his gallant father, and reverently collected all the information that it was possible to obtain with reference to the circumstances under which he met with his death.

St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, was gaily decorated, on the 22nd ultimo, for the marriage of Surgeon-Colonel John MacGregor, Indian Medical Service, to Miss Mabel Parrish, of Frizlands, Essex. The bridegroom, who is well-known in India as a wide traveller and the versatile author of several books, was dressed in full uniform, while many of his Highland friends were dressed in kilts to do honour to the occasion. Miss Parrish, who is the elder daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hyde Parrish, was given away by her uncle, Mr. C. Douglas Parrish. In person she is divinely tall and most divinely fair, and looked charming in her spotless silk attire, her only ornament being a necklace of topaz and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended as bridesmaid by her younger and only sister, Gertrude Rachel Parrish, while Mr. William Grant, Glen-Urquhart, Inverness-shire, acted the part of best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Morris, M.A., a friend of the bride. Among other friends present were Mr. S. H. Parrish, only brother of the bride, Mrs. C. Douglas Parrish, and Miss Rachel Parrish, aunts of the bride, Dr. Donald MacGregor, late M.P. for Inverness-shire, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander MacGregor, and Dr. John MacGregor, London, Chisholm, and Mrs. Gooden-Chisholm, of Chisholm, Mrs. and the Misses MacDonell, of Keppoch, Mr. John MacKay, Hereford, Mr. William Phillips, Mr. Samuel Digby, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Shawcross, &c. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Parrish gave a reception in the Royal Palace Hotel, after which the newly-married couple started on an extensive tour to the Riviera and Italy.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Balmain, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. Macgregor, Ben. Ret.; Mr. G. H. Ellis, late M.C.S.; Surg.-Gen. Manifold; Col. J. Reeve; Col. A. H. Whitehorne, R.A.; Sir H. Halford; Cardinal San Felice; Hon. Mrs. Ingram Boynton; and Miss Isabella Blackwood.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the English mails of the 8th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Fairweather, Mr — Millard, Mr
Grant, Mr — Newell, Lieut and Mrs
Hole, Mr — Parsons, Mr
McKerrow, Mr — Stewart, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Buckland, Mr — McMullen, Col W F
Carnegie, Mr — Rawlinson, Capt
Drusetti, Mr — Starling, Mr
Deane, Major — Twigg, Major
Hotheringdon, Mr — Vidal, Capt

FROM ISMAILIA.

Bitter, Dr — Pasha, Dr Rogers
Johnson, Mr J C — Pasha, Dr Ebraim H

FROM SUEZ.—Rodak, Mr Abdulla Ali

FROM ADEN.

Byrne, Gunner Mr and Mrs — DeLothiniere, Lieut A G J
Coohrane, Mr E — Hughes, Surg-Col D E

STRANDING OF ANOTHER VESSEL.

A CORRESPONDENT at Damaun states that a ship, called the Kassi Prasad, has stranded off the Damaun creek. It belongs to Patel Bhana Goosai, of Oomrat village, in the Nowsaree District, and was caught in a cyclone. It is loaded with 500 cases of kerosine-oil, iron rods and bars, bags of 17,000 cocoanuts, and other goods of the estimated value of about Rs. 4,000. Goods of the value of about Rs. 500 were jettisoned. The Portuguese Government have taken charge of the ship and its goods.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., on Saturday, are as follows :—

Wards.		Cases.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	1
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	1	1
	Esplanade	1	1
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	2	2
	Dongri	1	2
C	Market	2	0
	Dhobi Talav	1	1
	Fanaswadi	1	1
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talav	2	2
	Khumbarwada	1	0
D	Khetwadi	1	1
	Girgaon	2	1
	Chaupati	1	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	2	1
E	Mazgaon	12	2
	Tadwadi	1	0
	Second Nagpada	3	1
	Kamathipura	3	1
	Tardeo	1	0
	Byculla	2	2
	First Nagpada	1	1
F	Parel	0	1
	Sewri	2	0
	Sion	0	1
G	Mahim	3	3
	Worli	1	0
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	1
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	0
St. George's Hospital		0	0
	Total	63	63

The total number of deaths from all causes during the same period was 235.

The total number of deaths recorded from all causes during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning was 201, showing a decrease of thirty-four over the former period.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, six new patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, three died and one was cured and discharged. There were eighty-three patients under treatment in the hospital.

At present five patients are under treatment at the St. George's Hospital, all of whom are said to be progressing favourably.

We are glad to report the recovery of the child of Police Inspector Wilson, of the Mandvie Division. The boy was attacked some days ago, and was promptly placed under the medical care of Dr. McCabe Dallas, whose work in the district during the last four months as a Municipal doctor has enabled him to make suggestions to the Health Department, the carrying out of which has done very much to rid the locality of the disease which first broke out there.

At a time when so many native citizens have taken care to give Bombay a wide berth on account of the prevailing epidemic, it is interesting to learn that a Parsee Government official wrote a few days ago to the Municipal Commissioner offering to devote his spare time mornings or evenings to any labour in connection with the disease which Mr. Snow might assign to him.

We are informed that Professor Muller has received sufficient subscript

Wadia for supplying grain to poor Parsees at cheap rates.

The epidemic has during the last five days been claiming victims among the Parsee residents of Bhuta Street, Dhanjee Street, and Agiary Street, at a short distance off Abdul Rehman Street in the Native Town. The Municipality has been busy in thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the houses in the streets. In Ghoga Mohalla, in the Fort, the lime-washing of houses has been completed under the orders of the Executive Engineer. The Parsee residences in Bomanjee Street, Coliwada Lane, and Tulsack's Poll have been similarly lime-washed. The lime-washing of houses in Hanuman Street in the Fort has been commenced from Saturday.

The last number of the *Hindustan*, a Gujerati weekly of Bombay, was printed at Ahmedabad, and distributed in Bombay yesterday, the proprietor explaining that, owing to the exigencies of the epidemic, he had been compelled to transfer his printing establishment to the latter city.

SEGREGATION ENFORCED AT THANA.

Many cases of plague having appeared at Thana among the fugitives from Bombay, the Collector of Thana has issued orders to his subordinates to adopt stringent measures for the detection and segregation of the sufferers. Many runaways from Bombay have gone to reside temporarily at Thana and Coorla. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northhern Division, has issued injunctions to his subordinates to adopt stringent precautions against the importation of the plague from Bombay into places in his division.

PRECAUTIONS AT MATHERAN.

The Superintendent of Matheran, Dr. Hay, has placed extra sepoys on duty at the Dustooree chowkey to guard against the arrival on the hill of objectionable persons or sufferers from the plague from Bombay. Every bungalow on the hill has been occupied, and exorbitant rents have been paid by late arrivals. The Superintendent has been doing his best to keep the hill station free from sickness, and has issued a circular to all residents, intimating his resolve to personally inspect each bungalow to ascertain the number of its occupants and its thorough cleanliness or otherwise.

QUARANTINE IN FRANCE.

A notification issued in the Revenue Department, on Saturday, states. The following telegram from the Government of India, dated 22nd January, is published for general information :—" Secretary of State telegraphs. Begins : France forbids importation from Bombay of rags, old clothes, bedding, raw hides, etc. Ends. Please publish and communicate to the Chamber of Commerce."

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received :—

Mr. Mar in Cohen	20
Mr. F. W. Shallis	20
Mr. F. A. Little	20
Mr. E. Greenwood	20
The Honourable Mr. E T C (with kind promises of further help every month if required)	20

THE MILL JOBBERS : AN APPEAL FROM THE HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will oblige the poor mill operatives by your inserting the following in your valuable journal. Recently a meeting of the jobbers was held at Grant Road in which it was proposed that the jobbers of the respective mills should appeal to their masters for closing the mills for one month from the 1st proximo, and the same unanimously carried out. This proposal will be advantageous in the interest of the jobbers who can easily afford to keep up for some time without a job from the savings; their earnings being too great in comparison to ours, say, varying from Rs. 75 to 100 per month; besides they are well fed on "buxhis "of nearly a couple of rupees; they compel each workman under them to pay whilst being engaged, as well as for leaving the service. Sir, the closing of the mills will be a great hardship to us and to all our operatives, whom we represent, as our miserable earnings from Rs. 12 the most per month are barely adequate to maintain us especially in these days when the famine has firmly taken hold of the country. We therefore appeal to the mercy of the mill-owners and the sircar, who we hear intend convening a meeting to consider the proposal of closing the mills, and earnestly request them to weigh our cause, also their agreeing with the jobbers' proposal of closing the mills for one month will drive us to sheer desperation, and thousands of us hands, who are still clinging to their posts will be exposed to starvation. It is inadmissible that some of the work-people who had some resources left at their hands and those who have their residences near Malwan, Vingoria, and such other places in close proximities have run away under advice of muccadums. But this does not represent all classes of work-people some of them from different places such as Purdashees, Mochees, Ghatees and Mahomedans &c., who have their nativities at a considerable distance, some as far as Bengal and Central Provinces &c. They could not move having left nothing behind them to depend upon but the service only, which they cannot give up.

We, all such work people, are working and will continue so doing till the last and our humble prayer to the mill owners and sircar to consider our poor circumstances and stretch forth their generous hands to help us, poverty stricken souls by not closing the mills, otherwise our deplorable state will be sure to lead us to death by starvation at such a critical time of famine.

We conclude this with our humble prayer to you also, to raise your voice on our behalf to save us from destruction which otherwise awaits us in the closing of the mills.—Yours, &c.,

Mark of RAMDIN RAGHOONANDAN
do. KARIMKHAN ISMAILKHAN,
do. KESHIA NARSOO,

and several others.

Jan. 23.

A CRY FROM THE ARTICLED CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon. Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court, no doubt, deserve sincere thanks from the candidates for the Pleaders' Examinations for postponing those examinations to the 21st June next. It appears, however, that the case of the Articled Clerks, who have to submit themselves to the solicitors' examination in April next, has altogether escaped their Lordships' kind attention. The Articled Clerks are in the same predicament as the candidates for the pleaders' examinations once were. Need I, therefore, say that the Articled Clerks will feel greatly obliged if the Chief Justice were to extend the same kindness towards them as he has done towards the candidates for the pleaders' examinations?—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 23. AN ARTICLED CLERK.

THE BENI-ISRAELS AND PRAYER FOR PLAGUE-STRICKEN BOMBAY.

A correspondent writes to us:—The Beni-Israels have ever been aware of the prophet Jaremiah's dictate to seek the peace of the city of adoption and to pray for it, and in view of such sound and instructive dictum the Bene-Israels had special service offered in their several Synagogues on the 21st instant. The whole day was spent in devotion and in the reading of the Book of Psalms. The trustees of the new synagogue, in accordance with the suggestion of the Shulhan Arukh (rules about fasting) against holding a fast when the plague is raging issued, instructions to the members, to observe the day as a day of humiliation. Both on the evening of 20th instant, and the following morning and afternoon a very large congregation of people assembled to ask for the Mercy of the Almighty that he may stamp out the disease. The services commenced with the chanting of the Psalm XLI. Rev. Mr. Morris, the minister of the New Synagogue, preached an eloquent sermon which was characteristically impressive and earnest. He addressed the assembly with greathnze uslasm; and his words afforded consolation. The Rev. preacher advised the audience to embrace the virtue of humility, alluding to the historical examples of Abraham, Moses, David and others who were examples of humility. Abraham said of himself: I am dust and ashes. Moses in swearing the Israelites said "What are we," and Psalmist, despite his royal position, appealed to them stating of himself: I am merely a worm and no man." In the course of his further exhortation the gentlemen alluded to the history of Jona the over-throw of Nineveh and assured the congregation that the Almighty, who is all merciful, does not look alone the external ceremonials. He said the Ninevehites not because they had sackcloth, but only for their true as the prophet records. 'God saw their they turned from their evil way.' The concluded his sermon by advising the time in driving vice and allowing place. During the service in the 20th instant the little school minister Rev. M. Joseph, in ture unprecedented in Bombay) Aase Ieanan Shemakh from the which moved the assembly to tears. ing service the special prayer M. Ezekiel, B. A., was offered the Parasha, when the ark was the service the Rev. minister rmon basing on the text from world depends on three things, actions and love; and while the minds of the people s derived from these three many stories from the Talmud. The sermon was much pathetic, and while treating the two attributes of God, Mercy and Justice, gave a full explanation of how to escape the punishment of this justice and to deserve His bountiful mercy by repentance. Before beginning the Mincha service a third sermon was preached, the preacher alluding to the story of Elijas, the prophet. After the usual Mincha service the seltchoth to the Kippur Mincha was read and the day of humiliation was brought to a close by the reading of the Arbith service. It may be mentioned here that this was the only day on which three sermons were preached in a Beni-Israel Synagogue. During the day of the humiliation many a member of the Beni-Israel community subscribed to the fund raised by the Trustees of the New Synagogue for the relief of the Famine-stricken among the Jews.

PATIENTS AND THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

A Correspondent writes:—Camillo, a Goanese cook, on the morning of Friday last, took a family at Girgaum by surprise by walking quite unceremoniously with his cap on, and a bundle tucked under his shoulder, right through the hall, and passing on to the kitchen. At first it was believed that the intruder, was under the influence of liquor, but on closer investigation it was found that the poor man was suffering from bubonic fever. His baggage consisted of a linen coverlet in which two medicine bottles were concealed. It was ascertained that just a little before Camillo had entered the house mentioned above he had escaped from the hands of a Sanitary Inspector, who having got scent of his illness had requisitioned one of the yellow bubonic fever municipal cars, for his conveyance to the fever hospital. The Inspector traced the man to the place where he had taken refuge, and had him removed to the hospital. A crowd that had gathered round the car were quite sure that the man would be murdered on the road, whilst one of them said he knew as a matter of fact that a huge crowbar made red hot is passed through the abdomen of a patient immediately on his admission into the hospital. It would certainly have a very salutary effect if the manufacturers of such lies were criminally prosecuted, for the fear of such horrible treatment as they describe must give a shock to patients on their way to the hospital which in their critical condition might easily have fatal effects. One cannot comprehend how people can be so idiotic as not to understand that it would not be to the interests of the medical men employed at the Arthur Road Hospital to have more deaths on their records than they can possibly avoid. Patients succumb under the best treatment in their private homes.

CALCUTTA AND THE EPIDEMIC.

The Secretary of the Medical Board has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bengal :—" I am directed by the Medical Board to report that it has come to their notice that in consequence of the spread of the plague in and near Bombay, and the increasing probability of the disease reaching Calcutta, serious anxiety is felt here by the inhabitants and by those who are interested in the trade of the town. On the 30th November last the Broad made certain specific recommendations for the cleansing of the city from the accumulation of filth reported by the sanitary officers. Their object in doing so was to save time, as they felt that directly the plague broke out labour would desert the city, so that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. They have however no means of knowing what action has been taken by the Commissioners in the matter, and so far as their information goes they doubt whether the extra establishment employed by the Corporation, which is believed to consist of 1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 200 coolies, and 60 small carts, is nearly sufficient for the purpose. In these circumstances I am directed to request that the Commissioners may be called upon to state at once what they have actually done to prevent the outbreak of plague in the town, and that if the measures adopted by them are found to be inadequate they may be ordered, under Section 38 of Act 2 of 1888, to appoint a special staff large enough to deal at once and effectively with the masses of filth and refuse of various kinds which have accumulated in many parts of Calcutta. The Medical Board observe that at a general meeting of the Commissioners, held on the 19th instant, the Chairman stated that 500 of the worst houses in the Bara Bazar and Jorabagan had been vacated and disinfected, but that a second cleansing was necessary, and these wards would have to be done over again. For these two wards alone 200 extra coolies and 40 carts would be required. He added that similar deposits of filth existed in Colootollah, Jorasanko, Burtola, Entally, Taltola, and Puddapookur. If this is a complete account of the action taken by the Corporation to cleanse the town of Calcutta and guard against the visitation of plague, the Board are constrained to remark that surprisingly little has been done. So long ago as the 30th September last, when the plague first appeared in Bombay, the Commissioners were warned by the Government that they should 'take every reasonable precaution to prevent any outbreak of the disease in Calcutta.' Nearly four months have now passed, and although during that time the Commissioners have been informed of the existence of vast accumulations of filth and of the prevalence of conditions specially favourable to an outbreak of plague, the staff appointed by them to remove the cause of this great public danger is on their own showing only sufficient to deal (and that, it would seem, imperfectly) with two out of the eight wards in which deposits of filth exist. In the six wards nothing at all appears to have been done; in the two wards what has been done will have to be done over again, for a reason which the Lieutenant-Governor is aware of. The Board are not in a position to say who is responsible for the patent inadequacy of the measures said to have been adopted to guard against the most formidable calamity that can befall the inhabitants and the commerce of this city, but if the facts are as they stand, they venture to urge that the time has now come for the Government to intervene either by issuing an order under Section 38 of the Municipal Act, or if that procedure is thought likely to lend itself to further delays, by passing a special Act to meet the present emergency."

KARACHI.

The plague returns for the 24 hours ending 12 noon on Saturday recorded 30 new cases and 28 deaths, and those for the next 24 hours, i. e., up to 12 noon on Sunday, gave 35 fresh cases and 27 deaths, while Monday's returns show 31 new cases and 23 deaths. On Tuesday there were 36 new cases and 37 deaths, thus bringing the total number of cases from the commencement of the outbreak to 510, and deaths to 467. The disease appears to have spread to all quarters of the town, for the returns make it evident that excluding the Old Town and Machi Meani quarters, where the pestilence first made its appearance and where the mortality still continues to be heavy, cases and deaths have occurred during the past few days in Frere street Seral quarter; Rampart, Alikaber, Mahomed Peroz, Khushal, Aladina and Thanal streets in the Market quarter; Newnham street in the Bunder quarter; Napier street in the Jail quarter; Kundan street in the Napier quarter and Nowabad in the Lyari quarter. A fatal case in the Sadar near the Old Market also occurred on Tuesday afternoon, and the authorities at once adopted very effective measures, destroying the structure by burning it down to the ground. Saturday's report from the interior of the Province gives 3 cases and one death at Sikarpur 9 cases and 4 deaths at Tatta, one case at Kotri, and 8 cases and 7 deaths at Hyderabad, Sind, all imported from Karachi. A telegram received from the Commissioner-in-Sind on Tuesday states that one passenger from Karachi suffering from bubonic fever was removed from the train at Dadu on the 19th instant, and died on the 12th. Another arrived at Dorbejt on the 8th and died on the 13th. We also learn that three railway coolies employed on ballast work near the Jungshahi Railway Station have died from the plague.

A few cases having occurred on Monday at Newabad, in the Lyari Quarter, the Health Officer in company with Miss Duggan, proceeded thither to inspect the sufferers, but the inmates resolutely refused to allow them to enter their houses. In consequence of this, Mr Giles, the Collector of Karachi, accompanied by the Municipal President, the Civil Surgeon, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the Municipal Engineer and Secretary, Town Inspector of Police and other officers proceeded to that quarter, the following morning, when the inhabitants turned out in a large body and stoutly objected to their houses being visited by Municipal servants, in fact they actually defied the authorities to do so, and as the officials were leaving the spot after warning the mob of the consequences of their refusal to obey lawful orders, they were simply hooted at. We are glad to hear that the Collector proposes dealing with these individuals, who are not amenable to reason, according to law, and caused summonses to be issued against certain persons whom he sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday evening, and four others were also sentenced yesterday by Khan Sahib Framroze E. Punthakey, the Mukhtiarkar and 1st Class Magistrate, to one month's rigorous imprisonment each for voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public function. The policy of toleration of course has its limits, and when persuasion and reasoning fail, and the health and prosperity of a great city are threatened by the crass stupidity and foolish prejudices of a few, it is but right that effective and drastic measures should be adopted to bring such intractable people to their senses.—*Sind Times* (Jan. 21).

One of the most difficult sections of the great Siberian railway, writes a correspondent is the part skirting the south end of Lake Baikal, and the line here is not expected to be ready for a considerable time. In the meanwhile, however, according to Mr. J. Y. Simpson, who gives an interesting account of a journey over the completed portions of the railway in the current issue of Blackwood, a steamer of 4,000 tons is being constructed for the purpose of transporting the train bodily across the lake. As the steamer will not only have to carry the train but to plough its way through thick ice, it will be a curiosity of the marine engineer's art.

THE ELEVENTH MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

This annual gathering of Mahomedans which has just come off at Meerut is attended by many influential followers of the faith of Islam from all parts of India. The success of this year's Conference is largely due to the hearty efforts put forth by earnest educationists like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Nawab Syed Hussain Belgrami, of Hyderabad, Sirdar Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Nawab Asadulla Khan, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, of Bombay. The latter did useful work for some weeks before the commencement of the Conference by visiting various towns in the North-Western Provinces, and lecturing upon the educational needs of the Mahomedan community. In this self-imposed task, the Nawab, who is an orator of no mean order, achieved considerable results, and the fact that more Mahomedans of wealth and influence attended the Conference than usual may be directly attributed to this effort on his part.

The Conference was held in a large pendal, erected for the purpose near the Town Hall, and very admirable arrangements were made for the accommodation of the delegates and visitors. The chairmanship of the Conference devolved upon Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Hussain Belgrami, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad. The annual report set forth in detail the work done by the Conference last year, the nature of the resolutions passed, and the subsequent activity throughout the past year in the cause. Special mention was made of the creditable efforts of K. B. Md. Barkat Ali Khan and Mian Muhammad Shah Din in Lahore and of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk in the different places he had visited. An interesting brief account of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk's tour was attached to the report as an appendix, which was also read. It stated that in addition to his tour through some of the important cities in the N.-W. P. the Nawab did all he could in the Bombay Presidency. Two large meetings were held by him at Poona on the 16th and 17th October last. He acknowledged the kindly help rendered him by Kazi Shahabud-din, a leading Mahomedan of Bombay, who from his own pocket recently granted a lakh of rupees for scholarships for poor Muslim students of Bombay.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the report Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk said he begged to differ from Sir Syed when saying in his report that the Mahomedan community was quite dead to the situation, for he (the Nawab) had, on the contrary, reason to think that there were signs of interest which gave hopes of a bright future. He said he could not but regard Sir Syed's view as uttered only to arouse men to action. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, barrister-at-law, in an eloquent and forcible speech noticed favourably the work of the M. A.-O. College, and assured his hearers that it was the only institution fitted to meet the requirements of the Mahomedan community. The President and Sir Syed specially congratulated the Sahibzada on the effective speech he had delivered, and remarked that he was a brilliant example of the alumni of the College. Sirdar Muhammad Hyat Khan said that the discussion on the question of the community being dead or alive to its interests compelled him to say that he thought it at least half-dead, as in spite of the heavy loss to the funds of a dear institution like the M. A.-O. College it has done little to recoup the same.

The first resolution passed at the Conference sittings sanctioned the appointment of the Central Standing Committee at Aligarh, and the proposal of the Committee to divide the Conference into various sections for different works, and to appoint separate members and Secretaries for each section.

The second resolution was of a less formal character, and was received and carried with the utmost enthusiasm by the delegates. It was as follows:—That this conference is of opinion that as the current year is one which marks the surpassing by the period of our mother the Queen-Empress Victoria's reign of the periods of the reign of all previous Sovereigns of England, the Mahomedans of India, in commemoration of this happy year, and in consideration of the peace, prosperity, freedom, and other numerous blessings of Her Majesty's benign rule, should establish a memorial to show the sincere pleasure and heartfelt happiness they have felt at the blessed event. That this Conference is also of opinion that a fund for this memorial should be raised by the Standing Committee, and that the names of persons paying the sum of Rs. 100 or above as subscription to this fund be inscribed on the walls of the Strachey Hall of the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, and the fund thus raised be invested in a way to benefit Mahomedan education by the income derived from it so as to attach Mahomedan hearts more deeply to the Government. That is, from the income of this fund scholarships and gold medals be awarded to Mahomedan students who distinguish themselves in the higher University examinations with Arabic as their second language. That the trustees of the M. A.-O. College be requested so to act, after the fund is collected, in naming these scholarships and in the inscriptions of these medals, as to fulfil the real aim of establishing this memorial."

A subscription list was at once opened for this loyal object, and was subscribed to as follows:—Sirdar Muhammad Hyat Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., Rs. 1,000; Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Msulvi Syed Mehdi Ali Khan, Rs. 500; Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Hussein Belgrami, Rs. 1,000; the Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Rs. 1,000; Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar, Deputy Collector, Partabgarh, Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, Rs. 100; Maulvi Ahmed Shafi, Rs. 100; Mirza Abid Ali Beg, Rs. 50; Maulvi Muhammad Hosain of Delhi, Rs. 5; Maulvi Hashmatullah, C. S., Rs. 100; Muhammad Siddiq Ahmed, Special Manager, Court of Wards, Meerut, Rs. 10; Kazi Muhammad Tayab, Inspector of Police, Meerut, Rs. 10; Sir Syed Ahmed, Rs. 100.

At the second day's conference rules to regulate future gatherings were adopted. A resolution was also passed suggesting that the local Standing Committees, wherever they may be established, be asked to raise a monthly subscription amounting to Rs. 10 per mensem from the whole district for granting a scholarship to Muhammadan students in the College classes who may be promising and intelligent but poor and in need of help, and see that the student so helped carefully goes on with his work irrespective of the College in which he studies. One of the most important of the resolutions passed urged the community generally to increase the utility of indigenous schools, in which their children were more largely educated than those of any other community in India, and where more time than was really necessary was spent on preliminary and insufficient religious instruction, learning the Koran by rote, and reading Persian books. It asked them to introduce elementary arithmetic into those schools, and thus to pave the way for the spread of higher education among the Musalmans.

A marked feature of the proceedings was the English lecture delivered by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, barrister-at-law, which lasted an hour. The lecture was very well received, language, style and diction of the Nawabzada were all praiseworthy, and the ring of oratory in his delivery greatly impressed his hearers. Mr. Syed Mahmud, at the close of the speech, asked the permission of the chair to move a vote of thanks for "the eloquent, the really able, and persuasive address" given by the Nawabzada, and said that as it was the first time they had a representative of a ruling family in their midst they should be gratified at that circumstance. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk seconded, and cheers were raised for the Nawabzada, who rose and said he hardly deserved the honour thus done him by the leaders of the community, but he had been greatly impressed by the grand movement initiated by the Mahomedans of Upper India. The Nawabzada subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards recouping the College loss, and this announcement was received with applause.

Later in the day a meeting of the Mahomedan and Anglo-Indian Defence Association was held. Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk was in the chair. Mr. Theodore Beck, the Honorary Secretary, read a report of the work of the Association, which also dwelt on its aims and objects. The report stated that last year it was decided to draw up a memorial requesting the Government to admit Mahomedan students in the Rurki Engineering College on payment of tuition-fees. They had been successful in the matter and competition, which had hitherto proved an effectual hindrance to Mahomedan students obtaining some of the best posts under the Government, will not stand in their way if they are otherwise fitted for it and pay their tuition-fee. The report referred also to the manifesto recently issued asking for a larger number of Mahomedan representatives in Legislative Councils, Municipal, and District Boards. The report being over, the latter question was discussed in all its bearings, and it was decided that the request contained in the manifesto to give half the seats in such public bodies to Mahomedans in towns where their population is not less than one-fourth of the total population was a reasonable one, but a fuller discussion of the question and the power of approaching the Government with the above request was left to the meeting of the Council of the Defence Association to be held the following evening. Mr. Beck also requested the members present to collect information during the coming year as to the number of members and electors, and the proportion of Hindus and Mahomedans forming the population in their districts.

An interesting feature of the third day's proceedings was the visit of Major-General Sanford, Commanding the Meerut Division, with other Europeans, and the address he delivered.

The Major-General remarked that the world was "progressing through space with a velocity which could not easily be measured, and that Mahomedans should try to keep themselves abreast of the times." (Cheers.) "From one point of view," he went on to say later, "it is remarkable how much we, Europeans, owe to your ancestors . . . While our kings were living in palaces, but palaces where lords and ladies were lying on beds of straw, your kings were building Agra and Delhi. (Cheers.) Long before that, the earlier progenitors of your knowledge, the Arabs, laid the foundation of astronomy and chemistry, placed all sorts of sciences within the reach of Europe, and thereby in a way laid the foundation of the Great British Empire (Cheers.) . . . I also wish to say that there is no reason in the world to have any suspicion whatever that higher education makes men anything but most loyal and faithful subjects, and that any encouragement given to it among people tinged with loyalty cements the bonds of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled." (Cheers.) At the close of this speech the Chairman proposed three cheers for General Sanford. Three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen were then proposed, and enthusiastically given.

The fourth and last day of the Conference was occupied with an address from the President reviewing the situation. In the course of an able speech he said the chief object of a nation or community having the least life in it should be to maintain the good name of its ancestors. He did not think much of lamenting the glorious past, as this had already been done more than was desirable, and showed moreover a spirit of unmanliness not compatible with the spirit of their ancestors. The present condition of the community in India, he admitted, was far from satisfactory, but he begged to differ from Sir Syed in regarding it as altogether dead to its interests. The support hitherto lent to Sir Syed's own projects was an ample proof of the fact that life still remained in the people, though the amount of energy displayed was hardly up to the needs of the times. People in India, he said, were surrounded by a foreign civilisation, on the whole far superior to that of any one of the communities inhabiting this country. Those of the inhabitants who had, before the advent of this innovation, little or no civilisation to boast of, had been the easiest converts to the new system, while those who had their own systems, superior in some and inferior in other respects, had tenaciously clung to their own, to their immense secular disadvantage. It was the duty of Mahomedans themselves to provide for their own special needs, and if they were only to subscribe a single pie per head they could collect three hundred thousand rupees a year, which could well carry on an ideal College. The realisation of his ideal, he said, could be expected in time from the Educational Conference. There were defects in the institution; and it was not human if it was without them, yet it deserved the support of every Mahomedan. To him personally the future was full of hopes. He insisted on the necessity of union with the other communities inhabiting India, and urged that loyalty to the benign British Government is their sacred duty. The fate of the Mahomedans in India and the hope of their ever rising again in the scale of nations, he said, were bound up with the stability of British rule, and he fully hoped that they would prove their loyalty whenever needed.

CAST UP BY THE SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A slip of paper with the following entries on it in pencil—

"17th April 1896.

S. S. Alboin. All's well.
Latitude 7° 20' North
Longitude 78° 19' East

T. J. Harris, 2nd Officer.

The party that picks this up send it on to Bombay. On reverse
Current set S. West Monsoon—"

was picked up in a bottle on the sea-shore at Kattakado, Puttalame, Ceylon, on or about the 9th January, 1897. The paper is in fair preservation and the writing clear. I communicate the finding of the bottle and slip for publication as likely to be of interest.—Yours, &c.,

M. ALLE,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

GRATITUDE OR INGRATITUDE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask, through the medium of your able journal, if the bonus of Rs. 20,000 intended to have been given by the Corporation to Mr. H. W. Barrow, the able Municipal Secretary, is shelved for good? If such be the case, then I say a more shameful proceeding has never taken place in our fair city, which has always hitherto been found for its generous liberality. All the members of the Corporation spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Barrow's long and valued services to the Municipality; yet I could not resist a smile, when reading that counsel regarded the grant of such bonus as illegal, that they all seemed joyful the Corporation was not able to pay any bonus. Surely the members of the Corporation of the first city in Asia are able to find some other way to reward such long and meritorious services as rendered by Mr. Barrow, either in connection with his history of the Municipality, or otherwise, that he may not leave his work of a life-time with a sore feeling that the word "Gratitude" is not in the Native "Vocabulary."—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 23. JUSTICE.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor having taken such a deep interest in the providing of suitable buildings for the primary schools of our city, in connection with the Municipality, it occurred to me while recently reading the debate in our local Parliament, in regard to a small increase to the salary of the able secretary of the School Board, whether, after the solemn warning the Corporation is now getting, they will still further delay the providing of healthy buildings for the native children who attend these schools in such large numbers.

I hope the Corporation will take this matter into their early and serious consideration, and grant the Native inhabitants this much-felt want.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 23. VOX POPULI.

The last administration report of Marwar, in describing the accession of the young Maharajah last year, notes an interesting departure from the ceremony formerly observed on these occasions. According to the old feudal principle which governed the relations of Prince and noble in Jodhpore, the whole of the land belonged to the Maharaja, who bestowed it on his nobles by way of return for their allegiance. The estates were thus supposed to be confiscated on the death of each ruler and given back on the accession of his successor, and the relation was symbolised by the leading noble, the Thakur of Bagri, drawing blood from his thumb and making the mark of the *tilak* on the Maharaja's forehead. On the last occasion, however, the rule was departed from and ochre was substituted for blood. The change, as the State annalist puts it, is "obviously in deference to the signs of the times," but the times, while they affect to disapprove the blood, cannot fairly be made responsible for the ochre.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

During his tours Sir Antony MacDonnell has observed that many persons have been received into poorhouses and relieved as dependants on works who would more properly, so long as they are unable to work, be relieved at their own homes. Fresh instructions have accordingly been issued, aiming at a more systematic division of the distressed population into two great classes, those who are able to labour and find relief on works, and those who, being unable to labour, ought to be relieved at their homes. In this way it is expected that the population of poorhouses and the number of dependants on labourers on relief works will diminish.

The *Englishman* of Thursday says:—"Captain E. W. Petley, Deputy Conservator of the Port, who is at Hughli Point superintending of the surveying the river channels, reports nine feet in the new track (Totalbaria), and the Pilots have been informed accordingly by the Port Officer. Seventeen vessels have cleared to-day, 15 are to leave port to-morrow, and two the day after, H. M. S. Bonaventure also leaves port to-morrow for Madras. Besides several vessels that were neaped are coming up from Diamond Harbour. This has caused a great strain on the Pilot service."

Colonel Evans Gordon, we hear, has inaugurated his rule in the Jalpaiguri District with a bag which, even for him, is a brilliant one—four fine male tigers in four days, one of which shot near Alipur, the sub-divisional headquarters, measured 10 feet 3 inches, probably the record of that part of India. Mr. Gouldsbury, the district police officer, also got a fine tiger, measuring 9 feet 5 inches, and nine leopards were bagged within a month of ordinary district touring. The Western Duars shooting does not seem much affected by the enormous spread of cultivation, chiefly tea, that is going on there. The vast forest reserves of Government still hold enough game to render good sport for many years to come.

The Mogaung-Myitkyina Railway Extension in Northern Burma, which was sanctioned during the year of 1895-96, is now being pushed on rapidly, and it is expected that the line will be opened before the end of August next. Its completion will open up the large amount of traffic now passing from China into Burma and *vice versa* via Myitkyina along the Irrawaddy river.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has, subject to the approval of the Madras Government, sanctioned the Agent's proposal to distribute to the low paid menial servants of the Company an extra allowance in the shape of rice-money during the present time of scarcity, as was done in 1877.

A very heavy increase is reported in the numbers on relief works in Bengal. The figures for relief works and gratuitous relief are now 233,000 and 44,000, against 136,000 and 24,000 last week. Dhurbanga and Champarun are the districts most affected.

The annual Diocesan Conference opened on Wednesday, the Bishop of Calcutta presiding. A resolution was passed congratulating his lordship on the completion of the 20th year of his episcopate. The first paper read was one by Dr. Ranking, the subject being "To what extent are our views as Churchmen concerning holy scripture affected by modern research and scientific discovery?" A discussion followed, and the conference adjourned.

Some further particulars, which have been received concerning the wreck of the Warren Hastings, go to show that the discipline on board after the vessel had struck was perfect. There was no sign of panic, and all orders were obeyed instantly and silently, in fact the behaviour of both troops and crew was beyond all praise. All on board disembarked quietly over the bows of the ship on to the rocks by means of ropes and rope ladders, the process occupying an hour and a-half. The vessel is now a total wreck.

A thunderstorm broke over Allahabad early on Thursday morning, and something under half-an-inch of rain fell.

The Famine Relief Fund now exceeds Rs. 2,60,000. The British India Steam Navigation Company have given Rs. 30,000; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Rs. 20,000; Messrs. Macneill and Company and Nawab Ahsunulla, Rs. 10,000 each.

The news of the death of the Maharani of Patiala which is announced from Lahore, was not unexpected. The late Maharani's condition has been known to be critical for weeks past and the Maharaja gave up many of his engagements in December on account of her illness.

Affairs in Sikkim and Bhutan appear to have progressed during 1895-96 with uninterrupted smoothness, according to the administration report, which has just been published by the Bengal Government. The Raja of Sikkim was restored during the year, and returned to his capital, Guntok. He has since been associated with the Council in the administration of the State, which is conducted under the supervision of the Political Officer. The revenue and trade of the State are increasing, we are told, roads are being constructed, and a school has been opened at the capital. There was an increase of two lakhs in the trade of the State with British India, and the trade between British India and Tibet, which passes through Sikkim, also increased in spite of the vexatious restrictions which the Tibetans persist in imposing. With regard to Bhutan two slight frontier disputes arose during the year, but these were satisfactorily settled.

Colonel Ottley, R. E., has taken up the post of Secretary to the Famine Relief Fund, and mofussil subscribers may note that his office will be in the Royal Exchange, Calcutta. His great experience in connection with irrigation work will serve him in good stead, for he has special knowledge of the surroundings of the agricultural classes, has seen them alike in prosperity and adversity. His administrative ability will have full play, for the work of collection and distribution of the large sums now being subscribed will be no light task. With a strong Committee at his back he will be able, without delay, to set in motion the machinery which is to relieve the most distressed classes whom Government aid can scarcely reach.

In declaring, at the darbar at Sibi the other day, his resolve to follow Sir Robert Sandeman's example in his dealings with the tribesmen, observes a contemporary, Mr. Barnes made just the remark which was most likely to win the confidence of the chiefs and headmen. A union of firmness and tact, a determination to interfere as little as possible with tribal usages and customs even when their retention prevents the introduction of methods upon which administration in the ordinary British Indian district is usually conducted—these were the characteristics which mainly accounted for the extraordinary success achieved by Sir Robert Sandeman in ruling the congeries of turbulent clans which compose the population of Beluchistan, and the representative of the Government of India who would achieve success in the future must be guided by the same principles. The outrage committed by the Marris on the Sind-Peshin line last November was no doubt the work of men whose dominant motive was fanaticism pure and simple: but they received a certain amount of sympathy at the outset, which is difficult to explain unless we assume a disposition to sulk on the part of the tribesmen generally that was not present in Sandeman's time. This sullness was in all likelihood the result of more causes than one, concerning the relative importance of which the political officers themselves are not agreed. In Mr. Barnes the tribesmen have now got a ruler after their own heart, and we shall probably hear no more troubles on this part of the border for some years to come, especially as the Agent to the Governor-General has wisely signalised the complete restoration of good relations by an act of clemency. He has promised to release Kaka, the sixth and last of the band of Marris who, headed by the "Must Fakir," raided Sunari station, and has also undertaken to reconsider the case of the tribesmen transported in connection with the long standing feud between the Marris Lunis, in reference to which appeals have hitherto been made in vain both to Quetta and to Simla.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

TWO IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

The *Times* of Jan. 8 prints a most interesting statement made by Baronde Courcel, French Ambassador in London, to its Paris correspondent regarding Anglo-French Relations. Baron de Courcel said he would leave England with sincere regret.

LORD SALISBURY.

"I have had all along the most unreserved pleasure at the sympathetic reception with which I have met. My relations with English society and with the political and official world have always been excellent, and particularly agreeable have been my relations with Lord Salisbury. He is one of the ablest men I have ever met throught a long career. I found in him great experience and a warm desire to carry out with sincerity and devotion the immense task devolving on him. He is a man of comprehensive views, and, if I may so say, to all sincerity, of great philosophic grasp, capable of considering the general situation as from a lofty vantage point, and governed by the sole desire of avoiding serious complications for his country. In my wish to arrive at a definite solution of the questions which I had to discuss with Lord Salisbury I may now and then have reproached him for the slowness of action, but candour forces me to recognise that the difficulties of his position must be taken into account as sometimes imposing upon him those hesitations and delays which I could not help noting. Furthermore, statesmen accustomed to take lofty and comprehensive views of things reflect that nations are not ephemeral organisms, and that it is better, therefore, to act slowly in order to obtain results that will be lasting.

ASSISTING THE BONNE ENTENTE.

The chief object of the Baron's mission in England he said, was the maintenance or the restoration of the bonne entente between that country and France. Lord Dufferin once said to me: 'After all, when we discuss it is only a domestic quarrel, for we are like husband and wife; we are defending the same end, an agreement between two nations which require to live in harmony. As a matter of fact, I am convinced that there is not a single question pending between France and England which could not be settled to everybody's satisfaction with goodwill and the spirit of concession. Take the Siam question; it dragged along for months and months. Begun under Lord Rosebery, it continued under Lord Salisbury. M. Hanotaux, when he fell, had almost brought it to a satisfactory solution, and M. Bethelot settled it with unquestionable goodwill. In England it was believed at the time that opinion here fell indifferent at that conclusion. It was a mistake. Great relief, on the contrary, was felt, and you may have noted since that the tone of the French Press has been much milder, and that if you still observe in French newspapers an ardent defence of French interests you no longer find that acrimony which is so much complained of. The same is true of the other questions now pending between France and England. They will be settled by degrees, and each solution will bring about a corresponding alleviation of bitter feeling. The

ENGLAND AND THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTN, Secretary of State for India, has addressed the following letter to Lord Kinnaird :—

India Office, Jan. 1, 1897.—Dear Lord Kinnaird,—I am afraid your letter of the 29th is written under a misapprehension. I have not said that the famine and scarcity now prevailing in India do not warrant an appeal to the public, nor have I used any words capable of such interpretation. The existing distress is caused by failure of autumn rains; but this distress might be bosh in area and intensity greatly aggravated by failure of winter rains, and, on the other hand, it might be greatly diminished if the cold weather rains, are copious and widely spread. To appeal to the public for assistance before the state or intensity of the evil to be combatted is known would, in all probability, mar the effect of the appeal and its response. This common-sense view of the situation is held both by myself and the Government of India, and I gave expression to it in a letter to the Lord Mayor. We now know that rain has fallen over most of the affected districts, and we are in a position to define, as we could not before, the proportions of the evil we have to deal with. Charitable contributions from the public are not wanted as a subvention to, or in relief of, Government expenditure; the work to be done is distinct and specific in its character, and should not overlap or interfere with the Government operations. Special machinery has, therefore, to be established for the receipt, distribution, and supervision of all money subscribed, and this is a necessary preliminary to any public appeal. I therefore demur to your statement that the action of Government has largely stopped the flow of charitable aid; on the contrary, what we have done and are doing will ensure, whenever an arpeal is made, a hearty response, for it will be accompanied by a clear statement of the dimensions of the scarcity, the special objects for which contributions will be received, and the organisation necessary to secure the realisation of those objects. I enclose a reply to your two questions. I have written at length, as it is desirable that the attitude and intention of the Indian Government should not be misunderstood.—Believe me, yours very truly, George Hamilton.

Under date of Jan. 7 Lord Kinnaird has replied to the letter from Lord George Hamilton. He says:

"I am very glad to learn by your letter of Jan. 1 that those were mistaken who interpreted your letter of Dec. 21 to the Lord Mayor as indicating there is no need at present to raise subscriptions in this country towards the famine in India, and have consequently refrained from giving any help to our Famine Fund. I am aware that great efforts are being made and large expenditure incurred by Government, and that the officials are exerting themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to relieve the distress. But the accounts given by missionaries and others of the inadequacy of the Government arrangements to meet the whole need, and the urgent necessity that exists for charitable help, are fully confirmed by statements made by responsible officials. You will no doubt have seen the account of a large public meeting held in Bombay, on Dec. 17, under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor, at which upwards of Rs. 40,000 were collected. Lor Kinnaird then quotes from speeches delivered by his Excellency the Governor, Mr. Justice Ranade, and others as evidence of the need which exists for immediate effort in England to afford India aid in the present widespread calamity.

As honorary secretary in India of the Famine Relief Fund of 1877-78, Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., wrote as follows to Lord George Hamilton, M.P., on December 4 :—

I have read your lordship's letter of the 1st instant, addressed to Lord Kinnaird, and published in the morning papers. In the fourth paragraph you state that special machinery has to be established for the receipt, distribution, and supervision of all money subscribed, "and that this is a necessary preliminary to any public appeal." May I bring to to your lordship's notice that a record exists of all that was done in this direction in 1877, when the last relief fund was established, and the modus operandi then adopted secured the warm approval of H. E. the Viceroy, who, in a despatch to your predecessor of that period, dated Dec. 21, 1877, said :—" We do not think a more judicious method of expending the bulk of the vast sums placed at the disposal of the committee, could have been devised." I have in my possession all the records relating to the organisation and management of the 130 committees then formed. I gave some particulars regarding these in my letter to the *Times* of Nov. 19 last, to which I beg to ask your lordship's attention. If the material in my possession is likely to be of any use to your lordship at this juncture I shall be happy to place it, and a humble services I can render, entirely at your disposal. With the material at hand I think your lordship could readily propound such a scheme as would meet with the Viceroy's concurrence, and provide grounds on which, when your lordship thinks the right moment has come, an appeal to the public can be made.

The following reply was received :—

India Office, Jan. 6, 1897. Dear Sir,—I am desired by Lord George Hamilton to thank you for your offer of assistance in regard to the organisation of the charitable funds to be raised for the benefit of the sufferers by the famine in India. His lordship fully recognises the value of the work done by private charity during the last great famine; but the changes which have necessarily taken place since then, and the improvements in the method of organising Government relief which have resulted, as shown in the famine codes, from the constant attention given to the subject, afford a better foundation on which to base public charity than the records of 1877-78. The Government of India are now engaged in formulating the basis for an appeal to the public, and Lord George Hamilton has no doubt that, in doing so, they will utilise the experience gained in the administration of the charitable funds which were so generously subscribed to in the past. In conclusion, his lordship desires me thank you again your offer.—I am yours faithfully, Richmond Ritchie.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., wrote to the *Times*, under date of Jan. 4 :—Why should the friends of India dance attendance any longer on the Lord Mayor and Lord George Hamilton? Why should they not themselves make a public appeal for subscriptions, the response to which would be prompt and generous? The letter of the Secretary of State for India to Lord Kinnaird betokens an inadequate appreciation of the value of time in dealing with such a crisis as that which has arisen in India. The accounts received by the mail for many weeks past show that acute distress already exists, and that, however excellent the plans and intentions of Government, the officials have been unable, in some districts at least, to cope with the calamity which is desolating the country. That Lord Elgin and his advisor are lagging behind public feeling in India is proved by the opening of a famine relief fund in Bombay, to which large subscriptions have been made in spite of the terrible distress caused by the ravages of the plague in that city. Lord George Hamilton, however, appears to have placed himself completely in the hands of the Indian officials, and he now says that he will not ask for subscriptions in England until he has been advised as to the exact proportions of the evil to be encountered, until machinery has been established for the receipt, distribution, and supervision of the money subscribed. "By the time these "necessary preliminaries" have been completed it seems probable that a large proportion of the unhappy people for whom relief is required will have disappeared from off the face of the earth. Sir, the official mind always moves in a leisurely fashion, and the members of the Indian governing class are not exempt from the common weakness of a bureaucracy that it distrusts and dislikes any kind of outside interference. If the English people wish to show their sympathy with the people of India, they should take this matter at once into their own hands. The letter of Mrs. Steel in the *Times* to-day illustrates the far-reaching, indirect effects of the simultaneous outbreak of famine and plague in India. It is not only the inhabitants of the agricultural districts who are affected, but the silk embroiderers of Delhi find no market for their goods, because fertilizing stream of tourist traffic which usually flows through India in the winter season has been diverted elsewhere. If this is the state of things in Delhi, what must be the condition of Bombay, the port of entry for wealthy travellers from Europe? What is to become of the cunning workers in gold and silver, the carvers of wood, the skilful makers of silks and satins and cloth of gold, and all the men and women employed in all the thousand handicrafts in which Indian delicacy of taste and love of beauty are so attractive, unless help reaches them from England

Mrs. Steel's letter, to which Mr. Maclean refers, is appended :—

To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir,—Perhaps some of your women readers may feel inclined to aid in tiding the gold thread workers and embroiderers of Delhi—most of whom are respectable women, and many of them members of the late Royal Family—through the next few months of inevitable scarcity. I hear from the commissioner of the division—one of the most straightened in the Punjab—that they are at present his chief anxiety, since the trade from various causes is in a terribly depressed condition. To begin with, the priests proclaimed a "Sagat" of thirteen months from July last. This is briefly a time during which there is no marrying or giving in marriage amongst Hindus. The Suhalat will not begin again till next November; therefore these poor folk have to face fully ten months during which there can be no demand for the wedding garments in which lie their chief trade. In addition, the number of English visitors, with their demand for table centres, d'oyleys, dress trimmings, etc., is greatly reduced owing to the plague in Bombay. Now the initial cost of materials (pure gold and finest silk) necessary to keep these admirable artisans at work is, the commissioner writes too great to be met from the Famine Fund subscriptions or Municipal resources. "But if," he adds, people at home only knew and would send us orders they would do more good than by giving to a general fund. So I ask for these orders. The work is chiefly raised embroidery on any material in silk and bullion gold and silver. Also darning in gold on net. It is applicable specially to evening dresses, table centres brackets. It is of all prices. A pincushion may cost two rupees or twenty. A centere twenty rupees or 200. I cannot undertake very specific orders but a general one, stating the article required, for warding the amount it is to cost, and giving a broad idea of material, colour, design, I will pass on to the workers and insure such adequate supervision on the spot that the senders may rely on getting full value for their contribution, for which I will send a personal receipt. I will also answer further inquiries so far as I can.—Yours truly, Flora Annie Steel,. Dunlugas, Turriff, Jan. 1.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Jan. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr S C Mitchell, B	Lieut G E J Perry
Mr H F R Ash, B	Lieut A R S Warden
Col H G Grant	Lieut R E E Krickenbeck
Lt-Col F C Maisey	Lieut F D Browne
Major E T Paul	Surg-Capt H W Pilgrim
Major H A Vowell	Surg-Major H C Hudson
Capt P T A Spence	Surg-Lieut H M Moore
Capt F W Dawson	Miss M L M Hayes, I N S
Capt A A Jones	Comdr J Leather
Lieut W A T McTaggart	Sub-Condr J Elder
Lieut J Donovon	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E, B C S, 1 mo	Capt W A Watson, 4 mos
Mr R B Clegg, M C S, 6 mos	Capt P B Warren, 6 mos
Mr C R McMillan, F C, 6 mos	Capt T H Henderson, 6 mos
Major E C Stanton, 6½ mos	Lieut H J de B Barnett 14 days
Major F M Rundell, D S O, 1 week	Surg-Capt R C MacWatt, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E Lister, B C S	Capt F W P Macdonald
Mr F Maitland, B	Lieut C H Davies
Mr H Groves, B	Lieut H J de B Barnett
Mr W F Hicks, B	Lieut E M Lang
Mr H E Sweet, M	Lieut A H Ommaney
Mr D Davies, Bo	Bde-Surg-Lt-Col A F Dobson
Mr L W Seymour, Bo	
Major F M Rundell, D S O	Sub-Condr G Carter
	Sub-Condr W Doolan
Major G A Welman	Sub-Condr F Beaufort
Major C W Ravenshaw	

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 8.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

Indian Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant-Colonels : Majors W. R. Le Geyt Anderson and J. W. E. Angelo. Captains to be Majors : C. V. W. Williamson, C. H. Powell, R. Ballie, H. M. Abud, W. Quentin, J. H. Balfour, A. H. Wilmer, and G. W. Maxwell. To be Lieutenants : Lieut. E. W. M. Purvis, West Yorkshire Regt., Sec Lieuts. H. B. St. John and A. K. Heyland. This cancels Lieut. Heyland's promotion notified in the London Gazette of Feb. 18, 1896. To be Second Lieutenants : The following Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List. : A. D. Strong and B. R. Graham.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels :—Bengal Establishment.—J. O'Brien, M.D., A. Crombie M.D., and W. R. Murphy, D.S.O. Bombay Establishment.—R. Caldecott. Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels :—Bengal Establishment.—J. Moorhead, M. D., C. W. Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., and G. S. Griffiths. Madras Establishment.—W. A. Lee, and M. S. Eyre. Bombay Establishment.—O. H. Channer, E. W. Young, and H. M'Calman, M. D. Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors :—J. T. W. Leslie, D. Prain, A. T. Bown, U. N. Mukerji, and W. L. Price.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the Honorary Rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.—First Class Assist.-Surg. I. Burns, Bengal Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the following officer to the Half-Pay List :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. R. C. Cockrill.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the following officers from the Service :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. A. Ffrench.

Madras Cavalry.—Col. F. W. Buller.

Indian Medical Service.—Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. Finden, Bengal Establishment ; Surg.-Lt.-Col. M. H. Smith, Madras Establishment ; and Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. Macgregor, M.D., Bombay Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the Service by the following officer :—

Indian Medical Service.—Surg.-Capt. T. W. Shaw, Bombay Establishment.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff in India :—Lieut. F. L. Galloway, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., commanding a First District.

Erratum.—The surname of Capt. F. B. Deane, I.S.C., whose promotion to the rank of Major was notified in the *London Gazette*, of Nov. 17, 1896, is as now stated, and not as given in that *Gazette*.—*London Gazette*.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

REPLYING to a resolution urging a more rapid extension of the Indian railway system, moved by the Blackburn Chamber at the meeting of Associated Chambers of Commerce, the India Office says the great desirability of extending the system of railways in India—which by the latest returns shows a completed mileage of 19,724, with an additional mileage of 3600 still under construction—is always present to those responsible for the administration of India. The Government of India in the early part of last year determined to devote 27 crores of rupees to fresh railway construction during the three years ending March, 1899 when the situation will be reviewed. In addition private agency has been invited to co-operate with the Government in the creation of feeder lines to the main Indian railway system, and in response the following systems are being constructed by the agency of companies formed in England and India :—Southern Punjab, 400 miles South Behar, 83 miles, Ahmedabad-Prantij, 47½ miles Tapti Valley, 101 miles. With regard to the necessity of connecting Kurrachee more directly with Delhi and Agra and of building a bridge over the Indus at Kotri, attention is directed to the Southern Punjab railway between Delhi and Hamasata, now rapidly approaching completion, and the line under construction between Kotri and Rohri on the left bank of the Indus as affording more direct communication between Kurrachee and the North-West Province than the existing line. The bridge over the Indus at Kotri is at the present time under construction. A copy of the memorial advocating the extension of railway towards South-Western China has been forwarded to the Government of India for their consideration and report.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	3	... p.m.	23	9
Teheran	24	1	34 p.m.	...	16
Suez	24	2	30 p.m.	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	..	12
" Karachi	...	11	..	1
" Madras	...	10	...	1

Question : What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer : "Dysentery from impure water.
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THE TRIALS OF A LONDON SHOPKEEPER.

THE other evening (writes a representative of the London newspaper, the *News of the World*,) I visited an oil and colour warehouse, in Wood-street, Westminster, in order to see the manager of the place, Mr. Fred Baker. "You are to interview him, and not to exaggerate anything he says," was the instruction I received from the editor. I carried out the instructions to the letter.

"*Mr. Baker in the Shop.*"

Mr. Baker is a young man of about 22, strong, healthy, and well set up. He had, however, been very ill during the past twelve months, and I questioned him with regard to it.

"About twelve months ago I was first taken ill," said Mr. Baker in answer to questions put to him, 'I suffered greatly with severe pains in the chest and stomach, and had a bad time of it generally."

"What were the effects?"

"Well, the pain was so great that day after day I had to go out of the shop to a little back room, and there I sat half doubled up for hours. I was quite unable to do anything, and I thought seriously many times of throwing up my berth and going home. I consulted a very able and clever doctor, and he seemed to think I had indigestion, and treated me for that complaint; the relief, however, was not permanent. I tried another doctor, and the same thing happened as with the first. All this, of course, made me very low-spirited, especially when customers came into the shop and said, 'How ill you are looking.'

"One day in the spring, however, I happened to see an advertisement in the *Daily Chronicle* relating to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I read it, and thought I would give the Pills a trial. I bought a box, and took them. I found they were doing me good, and purchased a second box. I quickly began to get better. Very soon I was so changed that, instead of the exclamation, 'How ill you are looking,' my friends began to remark that I was looking very well."

"Has the benefit been permanent?"

"Oh, yes. That occurred some months ago, and I have not had a return of my illness, and don't expect to. I tell all my customers who ask me that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gave me back my health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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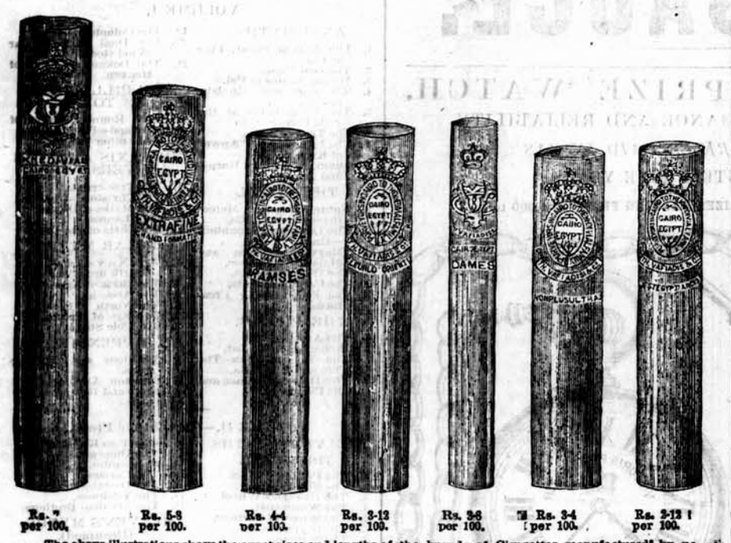

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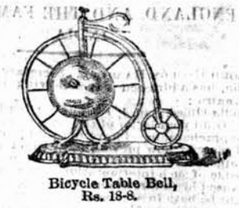
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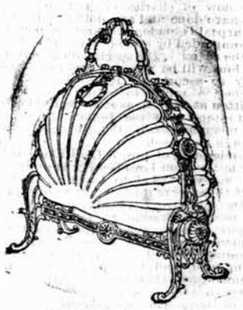
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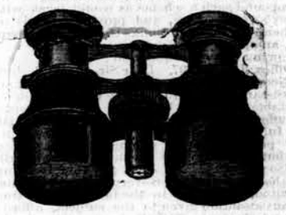

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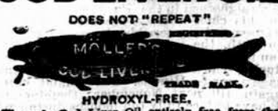

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